IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE
Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,032.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913 16th Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA..	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MAORDONIA.	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10500
4th Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....	...
11th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
25th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
2nd May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
9th ,,	CALEDONIA....	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
...	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	SINGLE, "B" rate.	RETURN, "A" rate.	RETURN, "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	594 or 495		891 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A & C	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Benares A & C.....	6973*	12th Feb.	10th Feb
City of Marseilles A & C...	8806*	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Birmingham A&C.	7475*	11th Mar.	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Paris A & C.....	9200*	13th April	17th Apr
New Twin Screw Steamer A & C	9000	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore A & C	6875	.....	29th Apr
City of Marseilles A & C ..	8800*	27th May	25th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	652	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS
MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
CURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Linga .....2185 Friday 15th Aug. 1 6 a.m. direct.
Kasara .....1795 Thurs. 21st August 9 a.m. direct.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 21st August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly)

S.S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 21st August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Kenjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305 Thursday	21st Aug.
*Palamcotta	3413 ,,	4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358 ,,	18th Sept.
†Pentakota	3412 ,,	2nd Oct.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
14th August, 1913.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....		£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL		£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND		£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Sept.
Gablonz	8000..	G. Gilnuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Cheraich	16th Nov.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilnuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. 14.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	....	16th Jan ,,
Semiramis ..	3999..	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilnhuber ..	10th Feb.
*Habsburg ..	3979	E. Seberich ...	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad ...	8000	B. Bednarz ...	10th Mar.
*Semiramis ...	3999	P. Pavissich ...	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilnhuber ...	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	10th April
*Cleopatra ...	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad.....	8000	B. Bednarz ...	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich...	10th May
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilnhuber..	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich...	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarsbochia	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	...28th Jan.
China	6017	N. Giurovich	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Chiunak	...28th Mar.
Austria	7583	J. Cosulich	... 1st May.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	30th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	...30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	... 1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
,, London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Taurea, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Persia.....	5895	G. Bartole	5th Sept. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tiling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL		£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND		£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS		£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital		$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors		$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund		$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund		£1,600,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawapore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES OF QUALITY.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs 25. Silver Crystal Face Rs. 40.
Silver Hunting Rs. 45, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs 240.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the usual lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
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Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

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OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos .. .. .. per tin..	19	0
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SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	1	12
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In half litre bottle, per bottle	1	8

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S S. "CITY OF YORK,"

ARRIVED on 13th August, 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages, exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

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EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

LIST OF DATES BOMBAY RACES, 1914.

First Day, WEDNESDAY, 11th Feb. 1914.
Second Day, SATURDAY, 14th Feb. 1914.
Third Day, WEDNESDAY, 18th Feb. 1914.
Fourth Day, SATURDAY, 21st Feb. 1914.
Fifth Day, WEDNESDAY, 25th Feb. 1914.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BARODA STATE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of HIGH TENSION CABLES and ACCESSORIES.
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BAGANNA BALAJI, M. I. E. E.,
Electrical Engineer,
Baroda State.

NOTICE is hereby given that RADHABAI, widow and executrix of the late Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG TURKHAD, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned properties, firstly and secondly described. All persons having any claim thereto either by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, lien trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned as Solicitors for the purchasers, at their office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest if there be any of which they shall not have received notice and such claim will be deemed to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the bungalow, outhouses, kitchen, stables, etc., standing thereon situate lying and being at Chowpatty and Hughes Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,795 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Hughes Road, on or towards the East by the property of Lukhmidas Morarji, on or towards the South by Chowpatty Road, on or towards the West by the property of Messrs. Taraporewalla Brothers, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 725, New No. 3277, Old Survey No. 628, and New Survey No. 2-7986, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D. Nos. 2611 and 2620, Street Nos. 45-47 and 9.

SECONDLY:—A strip of land situate at South side of Hughes Road aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 6 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, which is bounded on the North by Hughes Road, on the East by land lately acquired by the Bombay Improvement Trust and other sides by the property first above described, and which strip of land is held under a Lease dated 2nd September, 1912. and made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and Radhabhai, widow of the late Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Doorgabai, daughter of the said Atmaram Pandurang and Ramchandra Atmaram Turkhad of the other part for the term of 999 years from the date of the said Lease at a yearly rent of Rs. 12-8 and subject to the covenants and stipulations contained in the said Lease and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor:—Dated this 7th day of Aug., 1913.

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The Drama of Humanity.
WITH SCOTT TO THE SOUTH POLE.

Both these films are remarkable productions. One reveals the tragedy of the world and the other the great South Pole tragedy; both created a great sensation when they were produced. "Satan" is a striking story after Milton's "Paradise Lost" and the Scott films are the second of the series and much more interesting than the first, shown some weeks ago.

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MDLLE. BENZONI,
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EXCELSIOR THEATRE,
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SIX NIGHTS.
COMMENCING AUGUST 18TH.
THE DALLAS COMEDY CO.

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Preceded by
THE TOUCH OF TRUTH
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Played over 500 nights in New York and played times innumerable in London and the provinces.

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The London and New York greatest success.
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A Screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy.

FRIDAY, 22nd:
The Hit of the London Season, 1911.
THE MOLLUSC
By Hubert Henry Davies.
Played over 500 times at Wyndham's Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, 23rd:
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CHARLEY'S AUNT
(Still Running)
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ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

"The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
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In the country of the free"

A touching and pathetic story dealing with the problem of child-labour. A vivid picture that should appeal to all hearts.

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TO BE LET.—(1) A FLAT, on Second Floor, in Harbour View, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly Rent Rs. 70.
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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line steamer City of York, 5,022 tons, Captain W M Bremner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 19th July, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Punjua, 2,126 tons, Captain R W Hancock, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Durban via coast ports, with a general cargo, 21 cabin and 21 deck passengers.

The steamer Galavale, 2,442 tons, Captain E Sceary, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta brought a cargo of coal.

The P and O Co's steamer Dwarka, 4,7-5 tons, Captain W R F Hickey, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Iran, 4,066 tons, Captain I B Peabody, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with sadast.

The steamer Amatonga, 2,093 tons, Captain A W Wooster, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport via Perim and Persian Gulf Ports with ballast.

The steamer Mornbeck, 2,345 tons, Captain R Foster, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Rangoon via coast ports with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Begum, 2,942 tons, Captain B M Dooley, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 766 tons, Captain A D Barbridge, will sail to-day for Bushehr etc, via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda, 1,839 tons, Captain A Holcroft, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Odoaria, 3,522 tons, Captain P W Beddock, will sail to-day for Batavia, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 12th August 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & E. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel ..Comdr J P G Ballard ..R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Mann..... ....R N
H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
H I M S Dufferin ..Comdr Henley ... ..R I M
H I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
H I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
H I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN DOCK. Aug. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Begum	2042	Dooley	Calcutta	14-8	P M & Co
B Benin	2788	Cole	Mostyn	1-8	J F and Co
C and R Culna	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp	15-8	M M and Co
G Sarada	3400	Alton			M M & Co
G Kanzler	186	Schupp	Strandes		
K Astoria	27	Hogan	W and A G and Co		
N Desmold	2816	Winter	Barrow-in-Furness	16-8	J Finlay and Co
P Clan Macphee	2224	Ody	Chittagong	22-8	J Finlay & Co
Q Purnea	2127	Williams	Zanzibar		M M and Co
Q Gallia	555	Jones			J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sahara	2 64	Park			J Finlay and Co
2 Elysia	3398	Caverley	Liverpool	20-8	W & A G & Co
3 Strathlyon	2346	Carr	Dunkirk	23-8	K N and Co
4 Rangoon Maru	3316	Kamashita			N Y K
5 Rinshio	2732	Oulton	Aden	15-8	
6 City of Sparta	3483	McNeil			K N & Co
7 Schiaffels	2535	Stryker	Hamburg	12-8	W & A G and Co
8 Tannenfels	3411	Gerdes	Hamburg	20-8	W and A G and Co
9 Qualca	4941	Cole			M M & Co
10 & 11 Wattenfels	2 2 24	Reimers	Karachi	23-8	W & A G Co
12&13 Caledonia	3429	Dowell	London	23-8	P & O Co
14 Liuga	951	Butler			M M & Co
15 Orissa	2192	Rutine	Port Said	24-8	K N and Co
16 Baroda	1899	Holcroft			M M & Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Valaji	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	552	Mohomed	Bo S N Co

Off side Q

Badrie	1812	Fisher	Arab Strs Ltd

M W D D

Koweit	2336	Brewis	Arab Strs Ltd

H W V D

Burma	762	Burbridge	M M & Co

ARRIVALS

Aug.	Vessel	Commanders	Destination
12	Galavale	Sceary	Calcutta, J 28
	Punjua	Hancock	Durban, J 25
13	City of York	Bremner	Liverpool, J 19
	Iran	Peabody	Colombo, Aug 9
	Amatonga	Wooster	Newport, J 19

DEPARTURES

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
13	Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai
	Neyanza	Masters	Karachi
	Bahrein	Gunn	Jeddah
	Umzumbi	Robertson	Dunkirk
	Thornbeck	Foster	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Begum Dooley for Calcutta.
" Colobaria, Raddock for Batavia.
" Baroda, Horscroft for Persian Gulf.
" Dumra, Burbridge for Bushehr etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Iran for Hull.
" Amora for Calcutta etc.
" Salsette for Aden.
" Crostafels for Hamburg.
" Wartenfels for Hamburg.
" City of York for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Marsilia, outward bound arrived at Suez on the morning of the 12th and is due here on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Maritima Italiana Company's steamer Porto Said, from Genoa, left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 12th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta s—206 cwts gum arabic, P Jethabhoy; 280 cwts linseed oil cakes, R Dorabji and Co; 210 cwts sevri cotton seed, H Shamji.

Elysia s—30 bales wool, H Chogmal.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—990 cwts massoof, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—3,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 5,900 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts gram, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—53 bales cow hides, E D Sassoon and Co,

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—4 bales woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

Schildturm s—109 cwts gum Karaya, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—1,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Amatonga s—5,000 cwts casterseed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Amatonga s—1,500 tons, manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathlygon s—286 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 8,000 cwts popyseed, Ralli Brothers; 33,060 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 9,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Astoria s—385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP

Orissa s—2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 30 bales cottonwaste, K Visramji and Co.

Culna s—55 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons; 2,840 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tannenfels s—168 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 314 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Scharzfels s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton fly, Soloman Bros.; 200 cwts kutdeaseed, A Blascheck and Co; 950 cwts weedseed, Brever and Krause; 4,000 cwts mowaaseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 3 packages woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Tanenfels s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru s—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 700 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru s—126 bales cotton twist, 1 David.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru s—174 bales cotton twist, 1 David; 15 cwts curry powder, M M Poonjiaji and Co; 200 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUG. 13.

Steamer Pandua from Durban, Agents M M and Co, 1,424 42-20 tons coal, 6 baskets oranges, 100 bags empty bottles, 3 pieces 3 cases ivory, 1 case koddies, 2 cases hippo teeth, 1 case tortoise shell, 1,553 bales cloves.

Steamer Ambra from Trieste, Agents A L S N Co. 6 jottas Aloes, 5 cases glass beads, 772 cases glass bangles, 59 cases hollow glass, 76 cases lamp parts, 80 cases rice starch, 3 cases 1 bundle wine, 326 barrels iron nails, 424 bales paper, 87 cases paper capsules, 1 case saccharine 3 cases cotton yarn, 141 cases 51 bales cotton goods, 5 cases cotton and woollen goods, 15 cases woollen goods, 4 bales woollen yarns, 4 cases cigarettes, 16,447 pieces sandal wood.

Steamer Galavale from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co, 5,810 tons coal.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Returns of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1 0000	Rs. 280000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 474000
Or per mile of Ry	201	223	4	501
For previous 17 weeks of half year	1 28 9946	2 162757	2 8294	2 208051
Total for 18 weeks	4019 6	8443757	22844	1255451
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year	1 14033	2475904	5970	2 393912
Per mile of Ry. do	143	262	7	417
Total to cor. date do	3 56904 3	7463134	228782	1128295

Increase for the week ... Rs. 80,483.
Do. to date ..... " 1,200,553.

G. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Returns of Traffic for week ended 2nd August, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 208000	Rs. 170000	Rs. 7000	Rs. 385000
Or per mile of Ry	114	93	4	211
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	0 427352	4888 97	137800	9239417
Total for 18 weeks	481 2	5058 97	144830	9684417
Comparison Total for cor. week of previous year*	0 43387	151401	7000	401788
Per mile of Ry do	73	183	4	220
Total to cor. date do	411394 1	665785	300970	1107276 1

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 16,788.
Do. to date ..... " 13,88,344.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 12th Aug. to 6 a.m. on the 13th August :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	5	3
Total mortality from all causes		86

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 25 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
The Indian Cotton Oil Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Raja Bahadur Building, Hummum-street, 5-30 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—A man's anxieties are according to the measure of his aims and projects.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3cd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s. s. "Mira Michi," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m on Saturday, the 16th August, 1913.

BURMA TELEGRAPHS.—We are informed that a notification has been received from Calcutta to the effect that all the telegraph wires to Burma via Akyab, which had been interrupted, are now in working order.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—A lecture will be delivered in the College Hall on Friday, Aug. 15, at 6 15 p.m., by the Rev. R. M. Gray; subject : Browning. Chairman : the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the First Aid classes organised under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association on behalf of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade will be held on the premises of the Elphinstone High School on Sunday, the 17th inst. Candidates are required to attend the examination hall at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

PARCELS WHICH DISAPPEARED.

A Marwari broker, named Chunilal Harjivan, has reported to the police that he went to the Mumbadevi Post Office with two parcels containing gold and silver valued at Rs. 1,275. He placed them on the steps and entered into a conversation with another man and on turning round shortly afterwards found that the parcels had disappeared.

CAUGHT IN A MACHINE.

Succaram Gunaji, a mill hand (60), employed in the Peroo Mill, on Tuesday went to a pulley attached to a machine. His hand was caught in the belt and he was drawn in the machine. He was severely injured and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday night.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs ...	14	m 10 30	27 1
		10 9 a	24 8
Fri	15	m 11 6	27 6
		10 54 a	25 3
Sat	16	m 11 37	27 9
		11 31 a	25 9
Sun.....	17	0 4 a	27 10
Mon.....	18	m 0 4	26 1
		0 29 a	27 10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs ...	14	m 3 16	17 5
		4 41 a	19 10
Fri	15	m 4 4	17 2
		5 14 a	19 2
Sat	16	m 4 45	17 0
		5 43 a	18 7
Sun	17	m 5 20	16 11
		6 10 a	18 3
Mon	18	m 5 51	16 11
		6 36 a	17 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
14 (Thursday)	do 6h. 20m.	do 7h. 8m.
15 (Friday)	do 6h. 20m.	do 7h. 7m.
16 (Saturday)	do 6h. 20m.	do 7h. 7m.
17 (Sunday)	do 6h. 20m.	do 7h. 6m.
18 (Monday)	do 6h. 21m.	do 7h. 9m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Aug. 17th 1h. 57·0m. a.m. Last quarter, 25th, 5h. 57·8m. a.m.; New Moon, Sept. 1st 2h. 2·1m. p. m.; First Quarter, 7th 9h. 35·7m. p.m.

THE WEATHER.

BREAK IN THE RAINFALL CONTINUES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The depression over north-east India has entirely disappeared, and the rainfall there and in Burma has been comparatively light. Elsewhere the break in the rains continues.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Bihar; fairly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the west coast, and south-east Madras. A few falls also have occurred in the west Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are :— Moulmein and Bhamo, two inches; Tavoy, Toungoo, Bassein and Lashio, one; Sibsagar, one and a half; Gezpur, Calcutta and Mymensingh, one; Behrampore, two; Dehra Dun, Saugor and Jubbulpore, a half; Negapatam, one and a half; Cuddalore, a half.

Forecast :— No large change.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

An earthquake, of moderate intensity at its origin, about 3,000 miles away, was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 10-4 this morning.

AT SEA.

The steamer "Galavale," Captain E. Sceary, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta reports having experienced very bad weather in the Bay of Bengal.

The steamer "City of York," Captain W. M. Bremner, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool met with strong monsoon from 51 deg. E. to 60 deg. E. otherwise fine weather.

RAINFALL STATISTICS

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G. Hos.
	In. cts.	In cts.	In. cts
Previously registered	72 98	69 97	70 83
Wednesday, 13th Aug.	0 0	0 04	0 00
Total.....	72 98	70 01	70 83
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.			

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorological report for Western India.

Temperature, Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.
		In. Ct.	In. Cts.
74	69	0 35	163 23½

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rain all up to 8 a. m.
August 3.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corodg. Total. 1911	Corpdg Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Cumballa Hill.	0 0	57 84	37 84	42 73

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 12th August	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 15	71 8

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Rushire 12th	90·3	82·0	...	0·00
Jask	93 3	83·3	...	0 00
Muskat 12th	93·8	87·1	...	0·00
Multan	98·8	81·5	...	?
Rawalpindi	93·4	70·6	...	13 63
Lahore	91·9	70·7	...	15·4
Sirsa	96 3	77·5	...	14·91
Ambala	93·5	75·9	...	27·13
Delhi	96·0	80·3	...	12·64
Agra	94·5	81·0	...	6·16
Mainpuri	95·3	79·1	...	8·41
Jhansi	94·6	77·5	0·04	6 62
Cawnpore	94·6	79 0	...	13·11
Allahabad	92.1	77·5	...	17·16
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	85·0	80·0	...	10·62
Ajmer	9·6	77 2	...	7 59
Jaipur	97·2	77·1	...	11·42
Kotah	94·6	78·1	...	8·16
Bhuj	89 0	76·0	...	23·54
Dwarka	86·8	79·7	...	13·35
Verawal	83·6	78 8	...	23·68
Rajkot	91·5	6·3	...	22·31
Bhavnagar Para.	95 0	73 8	...	29·0
Surat	83 4	76 6	...	29 29
Ahmedabad	96·6	76·7	...	24·95
Deesa	90 3	72 9	...	22·46
Neemuch	86·9	70 5	...	16·49
Indore	85·6	6·1	...	20 83
Jubbulpore	88	74·3	0·32	24·45
Saugor	86·8	70 6	0·41	18 53
Hoshangabad	88	73·4	...	29·20
Khandwa	88·2	72·6	...	31·31
Akola	9·7	73,5	...	19·13
Amraoti	8 8	7·3	...	26 67
Nagpur	9·6	74·3	...	30·93
Chanda	93	73·0	...	30 62
Raipur	89 7	75·6	..	27·89
BOMBAY	85·1	77·4	...	60 58
Ratnagiri	84·8	77·9	0·60	58·67
Mormugao	8·5	76·2	0·08	71·32
Karwar	8·2	7·5	0·20	74·44
Malegaon	89	69·1	...	10 67
Ahmednagar	87 1	65·0	...	16·71
Poona	83·5	67·3	0·04	20·92
Sholapur	92 8	71·1	...	9·69
Bijapur	89·2	69·3	...	8 56
Belgaum	78·3	6·5	0·03	27·09
Aurangabad	86·9	67 5	...	15·45
Nizamabad (Indur)	90 9	75·7	...	28·20
Hyderabad	90·8	7·7	...	10·78
Mangalore	85·8	74·8	0·16	67·14
Calicut	85·3	7·1	...	61·55
Cochin	84·7	76·7	0·01	60·80
Colombo	86 0	78·5	..	12·01
Masulipatam	90·3	19·2	0·03	6·04
Bellary	98·0	73·8	...	5·07
Cuddapah	99·5	80 5	...	4·14
Madras	100·1	81·0	...	3·39
Bangalore	87·3	6·8	...	8·17
Coimbatore	90·4	71·8	...	2·79
Trichinopoly	90 6	77·8	0·16	1·44
Negapatam	96·2	71·7	1·73	6·88

Summary of observations recorded 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north-western district and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature continues in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces; Jubbulpore has had 0·32" and Saugor 0·41". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen and is now generally in slight excess.

The Konkan.—Local rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0.60" and Karwar 0.20." Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the northern half of the division and moderately clouded in the southern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are in excess at Nizamabad and Hyderabad. Day temperature is slightly above normal at Sholapur and Bijapur also.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the appearance of nearly general rain in the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces and of fairly general rain in the south-east Madras. Local rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula. Over the rest of the reporting area weather continues rainless.

Some showers are likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in south-east Madras and possibly in the north-east Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 13th August 1913, was 29·906 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

THE CROPS

The weekly crop report issued yesterday shows the effect of the floods.

Midnapore:—Transplantation is going on. The prospect of jute and paddy is not good owing to the recent floods. Young seedlings and transplanted paddy were considerably damaged. This supply of fodder and water is sufficient except at Tamluk. There is no cattle disease.

Hooghly :—The recent rains have done much damage to jute, damage has also been done to winter paddy by the flood in some parts of the Serampore sub-division. Fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from Sadar and Serampore sub-divisions. The embankment was washed away near Dhapahard. There are floods in Dhaniakhali and Tarakeswar Thana.

Howrah :—The reports received from Ulumberia shows that standing crops are submerged on account of the Damodar flood. The prospects of the crops in the other parts of the district are poor. Food crops are sufficient. No cattle disease reported. The harvesting of jute which is in the higher lands has not commenced yet.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th August, 1913.

686. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

687. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

688. Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

689. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

690. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 16th Saturday (holiday) Distances. 1000 Yds. 700 Yards and 500 Yds rapid. August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday.

691. Annual Reports.—Copies of the Annual Report for 1912-13 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

692. Acjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on Saturday the 16th instant, on account of Government Gazetted holiday Cocoanut Day.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The following are the Matches in the 2nd round Garrison Inter-Company Cricket Competition. "F" Company B V R V "B" Coy. Sherwood Foresters. "G" Coy B V R V 52nd Coy R G A "E" Coy B V R V Coy Sherwood Foresters. To be played by 25th August 1913

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN STANLEY BEST, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th August, 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps will be held daily from 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Mufti.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2. A Competition will be held at Colaba on the British Infantry Range at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday next, the 16th instant.

3. The Commandant proposes to have the first Ride Out of the season to Antop Hill on the morning of the 17th instant. Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent out to Mahalaxmi Station, and leave by the 7-35 a.m. train from Church Gate Station. Members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill and elsewhere, Rendezvous Mahalaxmi Station 7-45 a.m.

Dress, Khaki, hunting saddles and bridles.

Refreshments will be provided by the Corps. Newly joined members and prospective Recruits who are not in possession of their Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

THE
WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION.

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.

			Rs
Nickel open face keyless lever,	'A' qual.		23
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ¾-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	38
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ¾-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			130
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ¾-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA :—
ALICE BUILDING,
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "DOCKYE LE CLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

'HARD TIMES."

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our

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have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO.,
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A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

No writer tires using a Waverley. Its enticing action, smooth turned-up point and durability make it the best nib—the World's Favourite. Beware of Imitations.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, at all their Branches.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 12 BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consol	73 7-8	1-1	
3 do. Rentes	88	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	89 1-4		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities..	64 3-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 5-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	27 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-4		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·25	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·85 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·86 1-2		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2		since
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	3 12-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-4		1-17
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 3-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 1-8d. Unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—China buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,75,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Steady. Moderate business.
Futures ...Steady.
Manchester Dull with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 800
Imports ... 2,900
Mid-Americans ... 6·41 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 9·35 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 12 +04	6·03 +04	5 99 +04
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5 94 +04	5 94 +04	5 95 +04
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**
5·96 +01	5·98 +04	5·99 +04	6·01 +04

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 11·65 Oct. 11·11.
New York official noon call Aug. 11·56 Oct. 11·10.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·50, Oct. 11·12.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	5,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year...	5,500
" Exports to Great Britain ...	...
" Exports to Continent ...	...
" Spot Cotton	12·00 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·61 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·03 unchgd.

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and declined owing to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton 11 7-8 unched.
Futures month of Aug. ... 11·45+02
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·06—01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

Liverpool, Aug. 12

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet but Steady,
Tone Cloths Steady—more enquiry
Weft American "54" ... 11 3-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 18 1-8
Tone—Yarn—Market ... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 1-4
Twist "32" W T C .. 9 7 8
Twist "32" B ... 10 1-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 8inch ... 12 6
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 1-8
Twist "36" B ... 10 1-8
Twist "42" ... 12 1-4
Twist American "60" ... 16 1 8
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21 1-2
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heating 7 7 1 2
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs ... 8 3 1-2
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Gauge ... 3 0 1-
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends . 2 2 1 2
White Shirtings 32-36 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1500 ... 12 5 1-2 Ex-Warehouse.
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 3-4
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 9 16
F. G. F. Cinavail / C. I. F.—
Liverpool .. 5 21-32
Buyers or Sellers ...Sellers.
Months ...August-Sept
Water Twist American 30s. 10 pence.
" " " 40s. 11 1-4
Mule " " 40s. 10 3 4
" " " 50s. 12 1-2
" " " 60s. 14 1-2
" " Egyptian 40s. 16 1-4
" " " 50s 16 3-4
" " " 60s. 17 3-4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ..Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi 37 1 4 unchgd.
D Months July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...53 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p c ex-ship .. 54 unchgd.
Do. Months Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports. Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 48 3-4 -1-4
Do Months Aug.-Sept
Do. Name of Port.—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED

Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship .. 50 3-2+3-4
Do Months—Aug.-Sept,
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Dose.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ...48 1-2+93.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
London—Done—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—LaPlata...47+1-2
Do Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers—Quiet.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market...27-2-0 unchgd.
Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ...9 1-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 8 unchgd.
Aug.-Sept.—Sellers—Quiet.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ... £39+1-8d.
Copper Brazers ... £83 1-4—1-4
Yellow Metal ... 7 1-8d. unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Organic bags) .. 12 9 unchgd.
D. Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 9 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers. 9 4—1-4, unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Only slow demand.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 6 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay .. 10 10 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Firm but still no business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, [Aug. 13th, 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 11th Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	61	70,694
B. B. and C. I. Ry.	42	54,068

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 7th Aug.	4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 7th Aug.	4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s 3 31-32 T. T. on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been very little business doing.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Sept.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147
Shanghai "	...129 3-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 1-4 for cash and 96 1-8 for the settlement and closes 1-16 higher. A moderate business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs. 96 5 0
Settlement	... " 96 3 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was unchanged at 27 5-16 for ready and 27 1-2 for forward. New York was also unchanged at 59 1-4. The local market opened at 69 7-8 ex-duty for the first settlement and has declined 3-16 during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21 1 0
Australian Gold	... "	24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... "	69 11 0
1st Settlement	... "	69 11 0
2nd Settlement	... "	69 8 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... "	79 1 0
1st Settlement	... "	79 1 0
2nd Settlement	... "	78 14 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

A STERN AND Co.—(Received last evening) "Drought continues in Texas and Oklahoma."

WELD AND Co.—"Liverpool small market. Opened better than expected on some short covering on account of drought continuing in Central Texas; eased later on Continental selling, and advanced at the close on local operators covering sales made on unconfirmed reports of rains in Texas. Poor reports from Manchester; moderate spot demand." New York.—"Very little demand for forward delivery here or on Continent. Local operators selling on private reports of rain at Ardmore (Oklahoma) also weekly Government weather condition of crop favourable. Weather in Texas and Oklahoma clear." Our reliable expert wires from Louisiana—"In Georgia, Alabama, Carolinas and Louisiana crop prospects could hardly be better. Weather condition favourable." "Nearly over all Central portion of Cotton Belt, Eastern portion of Cotton Belt, Texas and Oklahoma, Southern Missouri, and parts of Arkansas, excessive sunshine, high temperatures, hot winds, practically no rains Serious drought prevails over all these sections."

GRUNING AND Co.—"Drought continues causing anxiety. High temperatures are causing shedding. Crop prospects are declining."

CHARLES STEWART.—"Drought damaging American and Egyptian crops."

HORNBY HEMEBRYK.—"No rains yet; but with rains, large crop secured."

The American markets, after advancing early in the day, closed unchanged. The American markets are very sensitive to daily private reports regarding the weather and the crop, and further fluctuations are likely. The local market opened steady at Rs. 275 for good Broach and advanced during the early part of the day to Rs. 277 on speculators buying in the bazaar. At Colaba the tone was firmer and business was done at Rs. 278. In other descriptions there was little doing. Rates close as under. There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton and prices are rather steadier.

A private telegram received this afternoon by Messrs. Weld and Co. states:—"Some showers south-west Texas. Raining at Houston."

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	278	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	280	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	2 7	"
" " Yeotmal ...	275	"
" " Dhamangaon ...	269	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	264	"
" " Amraoti ...	266	"
" " Khandeish ...	247-48	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	237-38	"
Fine " Bengal ...	240-41	"
F. G. Bengal ...	228	"

LIVERPOOL OPENED.—

Opening Tone ... Easy
Estimated Sales ... 7,000
Total Imports ... 3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6 03 —04	5·99 —04	5·95 —04
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5 90 —04	5 90 —04	5 91 —04
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apr**	**Apr. May**
5·92 —04	5·94 —04	5 95 —04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:

The market is firm. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 6 0 B.T.
September	" 9 2 0 B.T.
May 1914	" 9 15 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 9 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 8 0 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 14 0 B.T.
Yellow Gazrat	" 9 0 0 B.T.

GROUNDNUTSEED.—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Bold White 85p.c.	56 8 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai	Rs. 47 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED—

Tone—Easier. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 11 11 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

New Crop Bold	Rs. 46 8 0 Jan.-Feb

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Aug.-September	... Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
Ready	... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is Steady. We quote:

White Pesi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5 3 0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	" 5 8 6 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5 10 9 B.T.

SHARES.

The Share Market is closed to-day for a Parsi Holiday.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	1,241	bales.
Wheat ...	60 885	cwts.
Linseed ...	33,514	"
Rapeseed ...	5,098	"
Gingelyseed ...	1,103	"
Poppyseed ...	1,214	"
Groundnuts...	2,054	"
Castorseed ...	2,951	"
Rice ...	958	"
Myrabolams...	1,109	"
Cornseed ...	24,562	"
Mowraseed ...	6,593	"
Gram ...	1,117	"
Joowar ...	5,023	"
Maize ...	78	"
Barley ...	469	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, August 12

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	5,000	Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....	do
Exports to Continent ...	.....	do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·00	
Future Cotton at New York August ...	11·61	
Future Cotton at New York October ...	11·03	
Spot closing tone ..	...	Steady.
Futures closing tone	...	do

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and advanced on bullish private crop reports, declined later on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, August. 12.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11 7-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—August ...	11·45+2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	11·06—1
Future closing tone.—	... Steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet but steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet but steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	8,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	.....
Total Sales of surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	8,000 "
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown		9·35
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·41
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
Aug.-Sept. ...	...	6·12
Sept.-Oct. ...	...	6·03
Oct.-Nov. ...	...	5·99
Nov.-Dec. ...	...	5·94
Dec.-Jan. ...	...	5·94 +4
Jan.-Feb. ...	...	5·95
Feb.-Mar. ...	...	5·96
Mar.-Apl. ...	...	5·98
April-May ...	...	5·99

MANCHESTER, August 12.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steadier in sympathy with cotton. Demand for staples

LONDON, August 12.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Aug.-Sept.—Ldn 48 6 Sellers.
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ... 50 6 "
Do. La Plata ...Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ... 47 "
Do. Tone of Market at close... Firm.
Do. Tendency of the Market— do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes Aug.— £26 5 0
do ... Oct.-Nov.— £25 15 0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Firm.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... ...
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...Aug.-Sept, —Hamburg... 67 9 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk 49 3 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... 54 "
Do. Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... 54 9 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close.—Firm.
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels, Aug.-Sept.—Hull ... £7 3 0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close:—Steady.

LONDON, August 12.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Sellers. Aug.-Sept.—London... 37 6 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Aug.-Sept.—London... Nominal.
Do. Club No. 2 Aug.-Sept.—London ... 37 6 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Aug.-Sept —London... Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... July — 37
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. .....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... Steady.
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool October— 7 1 3-4
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .

LONDON, August 12.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg August ... 9 3 1-2 "
German Beet-root. 88 per cent. F.O.B. Hamburg, Oct.-Dec. 9 6 3-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market, Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Aug.... .....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) ..... Oct.-Dec.— 12 9
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. .....
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec...11 9 3-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta ...August—11 4 1-2 Value.
C and F Bombay ...August—11 1 1-2 Value.
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— ...Nov. Dec. 13 7 1-2 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, August 12

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value. C.I.F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec10 9 3-4 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-March "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Aug.-Dec...10 11 1-4 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Jan.-March...11 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Aug.-Dec...11 9 3-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March...12 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Aug.-Dec ..11 11 1-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March...12 1 1-2 "
Closing Tone of Market ... Steady nothing doing.
Special Feature ... .

LONDON, August 12

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ...£69 6 0
" Best English Selected..£72 5 0
" Braziers £83 5 0
" Tone of Market ... Firm.
Hard Spelter £18 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool £1-2 15 0
Yellow Metal ... ... 7 1-16d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O, B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool 10 15 0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta 5 10 0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta 6 0 0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta 6 12 6
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp 6 7 6
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp 5 15 0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ... 4 15 0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool 0 14 3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... 2 15 3
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. 2 17 9
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ... 3 16 6
Lead Pig English 21 5 0
Tone of Steel Market ... .
Silver, Spot 27 5-16
" 2 months hence ... 27 1-2
" Tone of Market— ... Steady.
" Special Feature ... .

LONDON, August 12.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ... 27 5-16
Silver 2 Months ... 27 1-2
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ... .
Rentes 3 p. c. £2 87 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ...£2 73 7-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c. ... } £89 1-4
Sterling loan ... ... }
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...£2 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...£2 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ... do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 p. c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 7 8
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·24 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... 20·46
New York (Demand Bills) ds 4 86 1-2
Interest day to day loans 2 3 -4
Do. 7 days Market loans 3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 3 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ... 4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5

LONDON, August 12.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot... ... 97 Sellers.
Do. TN Spot Sept. dely. 97 "
Do. TN Spot Nov. dely.. 96 Business done.
A. C. Garnet Tone of closing markets for TN Spot ... Firm.
Do. do TN Futures do.

General Tone of Market—Good business done at higher rates.

LIVERPOOL August 12.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Aug.-Sept...	6·12	6·12
Sept.-Oct....	6 03	6·03
Oct.-Nov....	5·99	5·99
Nov.-Dec....	5·94	5·94
Dec-Jan....	5·94	5·94
Jan.-Feb. ...	5·95	5·95
Feb.-Mar....	5·96	5·96
Mar. Apl ...	5·98	5·97
April-May...	5·99	5·98

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

DIABETES.

An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B.G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Sale
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1870
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	67½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	171
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	140
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	66½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6¼	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£50
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi)...	100	1.00	45	325
Bombay Cotton .	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Subhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	600	75	830
New Motiussil Co...	400	400	60 84	882½
New Berar	500	500	40	540
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Voltart U P Co. Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	687
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	136
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	16p
Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	602½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	134
Central Provinces.	25		4	96
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4	119

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	100	500	25	910
Alliance ...	100	100	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	272½
Central India ...	500	500	70	2125
China ...	1000	1000	...	750
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	80	1521
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	701
Crescent ...	100	100	20	146½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	265
Crown ...	500	500	20	600
David ...	450	250	10	571½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	200	450	15	642½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	370
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	480
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Balon ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	810
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1475
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3175
Morarji Goculdas ..	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	251½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ..	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1445
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	125
Swan.... ...	250	250	10	305
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1715
Textile	500	500	20	1445
Vishnu Cotton C	500	500	Nil	420
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	225	631

A Celebrated Violiniste.

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Bazzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Gloucestershire beat Hampshire at Cheltenham, by 28 runs.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL.

G. I. P. BEAT THE MEDICALS.

The Railwaymen played a very much improved game yesterday afternoon when once again they met the Grant Medical College in the second round of the Rover's Tournament. Within a very few minutes Alcock the left outside, sent in a clinking shot that beat the College custodian all the way. Considerably exhilarated by this early success the G. I. P. were not long in adding another point. A shot from Ridley touched one of the full backs and passed into the net out of reach of Hildreth who was given no chance. Later Hildreth running out to intercept a forward was unable to get back again before the ball was centred and headed through the open goal by Ridley. The Railway continued to press throughout the first half and though in the second moiety they relaxed their efforts somewhat they still did plenty of attacking and the shots were put in just the same though not quite so frequently or with quite so much verve.

The Medicals brightened up in the latter half of the game and at one point in the play deserved better luck. A good shot by Hakim all but found the far corner of the goal striking the cross bar and rebounding into play. The sphere was again put in and the Railway goalkeeper was lucky to get at it. Wadia played a sound game for the College and Evans on the left wing frequently got down the touch line and centered well. Cahill was also prominent at times. Muir was probably the pick of the Railwaymen and worked hard throughout. Both Peel and Eagle were thoroughly reliable at back. The team should give the Bombay Athletic, whom they will probably meet in the third round, a good game and might with a little slice of luck beat them.

THE GAME.

The Medicals started the ball rolling, and got away early, giving Dawson a shot to stop. After a brief spell of midfield play, the G. I. P. got going and Alcock opened the score within ten minutes of the start (G. I. P. 1; Medicals 0).

Shortly afterwards the Railway, who were playing a much better game than on the previous evening, obtained their second point, Ridley scoring from close range. (G. I. P. 2; Medicals 0).

Having thus established a commanding lead early in the game, the G. I. P. quieted down, and the Medicals got a look in. Good work by Easdon resulted in Sweeney getting the ball when well placed but he shot just wide of the post.

A corner against the G. I. P. was got away, and when the Railway attacked a nice movement was spoilt by a forward sending the leather yards wide.

At the other end Ali Khan sent in a hot shot which Dawson cleared taking the play into their opponents' territory. A good chance fell to the G. I. P. but after several of the forwards had muffed their shots Paterson completed the movement by hitting the net from close range.

The Railway were not to be denied however, and getting down once more, they scored their third goal by a very pretty bit of play. Fletcher centred neatly and Ridley having run outheaded into the open goal, Hildreth having run out to intercept Fletcher (G. I. P. 3, Medicals 0).

Eagle showed up well when the Medicals attacked and shortly afterwards, Hakim forced a corner but the kick was cleared. At the other end Fletcher put in a fine run, but ended up by lifting the ball over the bar from close quarters. The new winner was certainly showing plenty of dash.

The Medicals then got going in convincing fashion and Hakim put the ball neatly into the centre. Cahill passed to Sweeney, and the latter put in a good shot, which Dawson tipped over the cross-bar for a corner. Eagle headed away the corner kick.

Half-time :—

G. I. P. Railway .....3 goals.
Grant Medicals 0

THE SECOND HALF.

The Railway were early on the warpath on the resumption, and though temporarily checked by Wadia, they came down again, and Alcok centred into the goal mouth. Thompson headed out, and the ball fell at the feet of Ridley, who sent it just over the bar. Continuing to press, the G. I. P. again looked like scoring when Thompson failed to kick clear, but a goal did not accrue. The Medical right back was again to blame with a partial miskick, but Paterson failed to score, although well plased.

Eagle volleyed clear a long shot from Ali Khan, and then when the Railway were going away they were pulled up for hands.

Easdon who had replaced Hildreth in goal gave away a corner needlessly by kicking wildly at a long shot that was going behind. The corner was not improved on, but the G. I. P. still pressed and Thompson got in the way of a shot from Banker. Another corner was got away, and after a series of touch throws Alcock tried a long shot that went wide.

The kicking of the Medicals' backs was none too good, while the forwards showed little promise of scoring, when they did get an opportunity. Easdon tried a shot when a pass would have been better, while both wingers, Evans and Hakim, also tried their luck but proved very indifferent marksmen. The Medicals were hereabouts putting a little more ginger into their attack, but when it came to shooting they were generally found wanting. Cahill got a shot in which Dawson had no difficultyin clearing.

Raising the siege, the Railway got down to the other end for a change, and Easdon gave away a corner by miskicking. Nothing came of it, and Hakim put across a centre which Dawson cleared just as he was bowled over. The Medicals were putting on steam, and now played a much better game than in the first half.

Apparently content with their lead, the Railway made several alterations in the positions of their team, but the changes did not seem to work very smoothly, since the Medicals were having the better of matters.

After a spell of tame play, things livened up when Hakim put in a fine long shot from the wing. The ball fell on the top of the cross-bar, and rebounded into play. It was headed into the goal-mouth, and Dawson pushed it out over the heads of several players.

Result :—

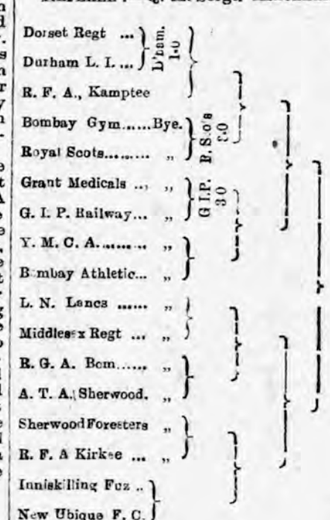
G. I. P. Railway ..... 3 goals.
Grant Medicals ..... nil.

The following were the teams :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY—(red and white) : Dawson, (goal); Eagle and Peel, (backs); Bamber, Muir and Bryan, (halves); Fletcher, Paterson, Ridley, McDonald and Alcock (forwards).

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE—(black and white skull and cross-bones) : Hildreth, (goal); Thompson and Doyle, (backs); Newlands, Ali Khan and Wadia, (halves); Hakim, Sweeney, Cahill, Easdon and Evans, (forwards).

REFEREE :—Q.-M. Sergt. Ashenhurst.



There was no running in the Leslie Cup Competition.

This evening the Y. M. C. A. meet the Bombay Athletic.

THE FIXTURE LIST.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT: 2ND ROUND

TO-DAY.

Loyal N. Lancs (green and white shirts, green stockings) v. Middlesex Regt.

FRIDAY.

R.G.A. Bombay (blue) v.A.T.A. Sherwoods.

SATURDAY.

Sherwood Foresters (green X.L. v.) V.R.F.A., Kirkee.

These fixtures are subject to alteration in the event of a drawn game.

Kick-off, 5-45 p.m.

A SIXTY-TWO-YEAR-OLD SWIMMER.

Nine swimmers of the aggregate age of 500 years started for Mr. W. H. Thorne's prize in the "Old Comrades" race of the Serpentine Swimming Club in mail week. The winner, Mr. David Ainsworth, is sixty-two years old. He won his first race, at Marylebone Baths as long ago as 1870, and afterwards secured both the mile and half-mile amateur championships. In this year's "Old Comrades" race, Mr. Ainsworth received 8sec. start, and he beat the second man, Mr. F. Denman (12sec.), by a few inches only. Mr. A. Rowley (26sec.) was third.

YOUNG GOLFER'S SUCCESS.

The Amateur Golf Championship of Lancashire, held for the last two years by Mr. R. W. Crummack, of the Lytham and St. Anne's and Manchester Clubs, was won in mail week by a young and comparatively unknown player in Mr. R. Jennison, of the Anson Club, Manchester, who in a thirty-six holes match over the Hopwood course, Manchester, defeated Mr. W. Bruce Hunter, of Prestwich, by 2 up and 1 to play.

OLYMPIC TRAINERS.

In addition to Harry and Sam Fritty, at Stamford Bridge, the Amateur Athletic Association have now appointed W. Cross at the Herne Hill grounds for the purpose of giving advice to athletes in view of the next Olympic games to be held in Berlin in 1916. Cross, in his amateur days, was a fine all-round runner from 100 yards to 20 miles.

READING F. C.'S GOOD SEASON.

The directors of the Reading Football Club have just issued their sixteenth annual report. They state that the memorable successes of the team during the past season, both in the English Cup and the Southern League, have further greatly enhanced the financial state of the club, the figures constiting a record. The balance-sheet shows that a profit of £910 was made last season. Players' wages absorbed £2,301 18s. 2d., and guarantees and shares of gates to visiting clubs £1,709 6s. 4d. Transfer fees amounting to £240 were paid. The gate and ground receipts totalled £6,421 15s. 1d.

Mr. J. S. Morrison has presented the skeleton of Drumcree, the winner of the Grand National, 1903, to the Durban Museum, and a cast of the head, modelled in clay, has been given to the Durban Turf Club.

THE CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

PROSPECTS AND PROBABLE SELECTIONS.

With a break in the weather conditions, more matches have been played in the last fortnight than during the preceding month, and consequently more interest is being taken in the games in view of the selection of the teams for the big matches next month.

The sight afforded by the "maidans" on a Saturday afternoon, is ample proof that here in Bombay, at least, King R. Willow is well able to hold his own against his various rivals; and far larger crowds witness the Quadrangular matches, than the other games played in this Presidency.

It is rather early in the season to predict confidently all the players who will finally catch the eye of the Selection Committee; but a glance at the form of some will not be out of place.

The forthcoming inter-Gymkhana matches should considerably assist the Committe s in the selection of their teams next month. Perhaps the greatest difficulty that has to be contended against is in considering the claims of "up-country" candidates.

Excellent as they are on their own fast pitches, they frequently fail on the soft, tricky Bombay wickets, and, so, great importance cannot be attached to their "up-country" performances against mediocre bowling.

The matches will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, which is in excellent condition this year, both pitch and out-field having received special attention.

Considering that the rainfall to date, has nearly equalled the average for the year, one might expect dry wickets for the matches, and this will undoubtedly be an important factor, in the selection of some of the candidates.

The Europeans are a stronger combination this year than they were last September, and are bound to give a good account of themselves.

There will be at least eight batsmen who may be relied upon to put up a good score, while they have a good selection of both fast and slow bowlers, and an excellent wicket-keeper.

The Mahomedans are straining every nerve to do even better than they did last year, when, as novices to the quadrangular fixtures, they defeated the Europeans, and it was greatly due to missed chances that they did not do so well in the final. They are pinning their faith more to all-round excellence, rather than to individual brilliance in particular departments of the game. Their opening game with the Parsis is sure to be strenuous ly contested. The Parsi team will be much the same as last year, and the form of the players is well-known. Before a crowd consisting largely of their partisans and especially in Bombay, they invariably show up to advantage. Their fielding is splendid and they play with the utmost keenness never slacking for a moment It is to be hoped that they will not get over-confident on account of their previous successes, as that way lies disaster.

Last but by no means least the Hindus are very carefully selecting their team this year, and the players will only be chosen on actual form which will have to be of a high order, as there is a wide field for selection. They have excellent bowlers and eight or nine reliable bats. If only their fielding was crisper, they would perhaps carry off premier honours.

EUROPEANS.

Greig, of course, is certain. He has always been a "terror" to his opponents, who are on tenter-hooks until he is dismissed—in fact, we hear that Nazir Hussain was awarded a special prize last year by the Mahomedans for getting Greig out. He is also a good change bowler, and an excellent field.

F. Stileman is also fairly certain of his place, as he has scored consistently this season on all kinds of wickets. He hits with great confidence and force, in all directions.

Colbeck, a new man, is a "Cambridge Blue" and should find his place in the team. He has rarely failed to score this season, and is a safe field.

Dobbie and Byford, in view of their good bowling, will very likely be selected. The former varies his pitch and pace, and the latter consistently keeps a good length, and is very hard to score off. Moreover, Byford never tires in spite of his long run.

Watts, an old Quadrangular match player, will probably be chosen for his batting, and fielding.

Jackson, who has not yet figured in the big matches, has played in first-class cricket at Home, and is without an European equal behind the sticks, in this Presidency.

Cheetham has blossomed forth in matches in Guzerat, and is a reliable bat, as well as a tricky slow bowler He has had plenty of experience in these matches, and will very likely be invited to play.

Haughton is well-known to Bombay cricket, and, as he has been showing good form this season at Poona, his claims appear to be fairly substantial.

Other names, which may be mentioned, are Bignell of Dhaman, who played for Hampshire last year, Salter of Indore College, who got his "Blue" in 1911, Miller of Belgaum, Turner and Travers from Karachi, Wilson from Ahmedabad, Phillips and Clarke from Bombay. Poore and Goldie will not be playing in Bombay this season.

PARSIS.

There is not so much uncertainty with regard to the Parsi Team. If Pavri plays, he will "skipper" the eleven. We forget how many years he has done yeoman service for the Parsis and he is one of the best known cricketers in the Presidency.

H. D. Kanga is in fine fettle at present, and of course is sure to play. He is an excellent all-round cricketer. Warden, who rarely bowls now, has devoloped into a dangerous bat, easily capable of making his century. Parekh and Ellavia will almost certainly be picked for their bowling. The former is a right-hand medium, and the latter a left-hand fast bowler. Meharhomji, who could not play through illness last year, has sprained his left elbow; but, if he can get well again, is sure of a place, as he is one of the best batsmen among the Parsis. D. Driver and Kapadia are practically certain of their places for batting. The latter is one of the hardest hitters in the Presidency.

Elchidana, a left-hand batsman and a good fielder, is fairly safe for a place. In all probability Mulla will keep wicket. He once played a meteoric innings in a Presidency match, but has not done much since in the batting line. Of the new blood there are, Mirza, Vajifdar, and H. Wadia. Mirza is a left-hand medium bowler, with a leg break which comes very quickly off the ground. Vajifdar is a right-hand medium bowler, who keeps a good length; he is also, a vigorous bat, after the manner of Kapadia.

Wadia is a steady bat, but a poor fielder. It is very unlikely that Bulsara, Mistry, or A. H. Mehta will come down for the matches.

MAHOMEDANS.

The Mahomedans have gone wide afield for their players, and should have an excellent team this year. Saleh Mahomed, who bowled so well last year against the Europeans, is coming down from Kashmir. Feroz Khan, also from Kashmir, has been asked, but it is not known whether he will come. He is a good all-round cricketer. Abdul Aziz and Asuf Beg both from Delhi will be present; the former is a good all round cricketer and the latter a "stone waller." Salamuddin Said Mahomed Khan and Syed Hussain will very shortly be here with the Aligarh XI. The first named is a fast bowler, who went Home with the Indian team, and the latter two are decent bats. Syed Hussain will very likely be the wicket-keeper of the side. The Bombay players are S. Aziz, Peer Mahomed, C. M. Ali, S. Mahmood, Rajak, Tumboowalla and Mullajee. Aziz, Ali, Rajak and Mullajee (a fast right-hand bowler,) may probably fill vacancies in the eleven.

HINDUS.

It is practically certain that Baloo and at least two of his brothers Vithal and Shivram will be in the team

Baloo is India's best bowler, and a good bat as well. Vithal and Shivram are excellent bats, and in very good form at present. Mehta, who is good with both bat and ball, will almost certainly be chosen. Sampre from Karachi has accepted; he is a good bowler and useful with the willow. Sesachari, who has just returned from England, is considered the best wicket-keeper in India, and may be included in the eleven. If he does not play, Divekar will take his place. Nothing certain can be said of the following:—Date Mehendale, Erasha, Talpade, Bhatwade-kar Joshi, Rasker, Gunpat (Baloo's brother), and the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot. Date should find a place as he has an average of 52 for club matches, and has done well with the ball whenever he has had a chance. It must be remembered that Baloo and Warden, also play in the same club matches viz for the B. B. and C. I., so that not many chances come his way in the bowling line.

DATES OF MATCHES.

The following are the dates for the matches, which commence at 11-30 a.m. each day.

September 8th, 9th, and 10th: Parsis vs. Mahomedans.

September 11th, 12th, and 13th: Europeans vs. Hindus.

September 15th, 16th, and 17th: Final.

September 11th, 12th, and 17th are holidays.

TO CLUB SECRETARIES.

We shall be glad to supply club secretaries with cricket score-sheets in order that the results of matches may be published in the *Bombay Gazette*. These will be forwarded on application.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS FOR CEYLON.

The New South Wales' cricketers are due to arrive in Ceylon on the December 31. Their first match against Ceylon will be played in Colombo on the 2nd and 3rd January. They will play six or seven matches in all in Ceylon, four of which will be in Colombo, and two or three up-country.

IRISH BEAT SCOTTISH ATHLETES.

One of the finest series of athletic contests between Scotland and Ireland, took place at Celtic Park, Glasgow, in mail week. The weather proved all that could be desired and the various events were witnessed by a large and interested crowd of spectators. The result was a win for Ireland by 7 events to Scotland's 4.

THE MOTOR BOAT TROPHY.

A New York telegram states that in authoritative quarters it is considered almost certain that the United States will not issue any challenge this year for the International Motor-boat Trophy.

GREAT SCOT SOLD TO RUSSIA.

Great Scot, the well-known sire, was sold at the Cobham Stud sale in mail week and is to be sent to Russia. It was anticipated that there would be some keen competition between the foreign breeders present to obtain the Viceroy's Cup winner, but the bidding ceased at 1,000 guineas, the horse going to M. Zveniutzeff, the Russian agent.

Stick Up, the animal whose name was mentioned very often in the sensational Turf law suit is at present at stud in Australia. He was exported to Victoria some time ago, and is now doing service at Messrs. Youngs' Woodville Stud, near Blackheath, Victoria.

Two three-year-old daughters of the well known stallion, Over Norton (winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap), were successful over fences at Karlshorst (Berlin). Resi, by the sire named, out of Rievaulx Abbey, won the Priemel Steeplechase (two miles) from five others and Suehne, who is out or Sorma defeated eleven others, in the Monchsheim Steeplechase (two miles). All the competitors in these events were three-year-olds and the winners were trained and ridden by Streit.

The Assam *Police Gazette* announces ereward of Rs. 15,000 to be paid to any on who gives information leading to the idoultity of the deceased in the Meanvi Bazar bomb outrage. The Government assures that the name of the informant will not be divulged.

RUGGER AT POONA.

BOMBAY TEAM DEFEATED BY 16 POINTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 13.

The newly formed Poona Gymkhana Rugby team received a visit to-day from a Bombay Gymkhana fifteen, the game ending in a decisive victory for the home side by two goals and three tries (19 points) to a penalty goal (3 points).

Play opened evenly, both the teams working vigorously and with a good deal of clever combined effort. Ten minutes after the start, the Poona three-quarters got going, and after a nice bout of passing, Gordon, the Scottish International, scored behind the posts. The attempt at goal was very poor, and failed. From a drop out, Bombay showed some promise and got well away, but poor footwork destroyed what seemed a certain chance of scoring. After a scrum five yards from the line, Poona worked back some excellent passing by the three-quarters, transferring the play to the visitors' "25," where there was a temporary check. The home men were not to be kept back, however, and another fine movement by the three-quarters nearer home saw Maloney get over with a second try, the place kick again being miserable.

Half-time came with the score.

Poona—2 tries (6 points).
Bombay—nil.

Resuming, the home team at once dashed into the visitors' quarters, but the movement ended in a five yards scrum. Poona then faced back, but recovered, and through good play almost scored, but again were prevented at the last moment, another scrum taking place on the line. Bombay then worked back to the half way line, but were driven back, the Poona three-quarters again putting in some clever passing. The final transfer to Maloney, however, was clearly forward, but unfortunately the referee did not notice it. Mead added to the points. Within half a minute, Powell again scored for Poona, the attempt at conversion failing. Bombay then got back, and Roger, who had played a sound game throughout, was nearly over but was again pulled back. Some fierce battling was now witnessed in the Poona "25," Roger again being very prominent, and eventually one of the Poona men being penalised for off-side. Mills dropped a fine goal just in time, and Gordon added a fifth try to the home side's score, which Mead converted. The game ended [illegible] for Poona, the final score being :

Poona—2 goals and 3 tries (19 points).
Bombay—1 penalty goal (3 points).

The teams were :—

BOMBAY—Back, Barstow; three-quarters, Roger, Harris, Bartlett, and Maltby; half-backs, Preston and Miles; forwards, Moberley, Inder, Wilson, Jones, Rich, Fasken, Ruck, and Huffam.

POONA—Back, Haddon; three-quarters, Cochran, Gordon, Heath and Maloney; half-backs, Powell and Raitt-Kerr; forwards, Emminson-Harvey, Kelly, Dean, Irnin, Whiteley, Mason-Macfarlane, Mead and Jerrard.

BOMBAY DEFEATS KIRKEE.

On Tuesday, the Bombay team defeated Kirkee by a try to nil.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

It transpires from a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" by its London correspondent that the Bill prohibiting alienation of land by natives in the Malay Peninsula was framed on instructions contained in a despatch from Mr. Harcourt to the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States. It will be observed from this, a Malaya paper says, "that we are being spoon fed and mothered under direct instructions from the Colonial Office."

The Government of Mauritius applied some months ago for the service of an officer from India to start co-operative credit societies among the large body of Indian labourers in the island. Mr. S. Wilberforce, at one time Registrar of such societies in the Punjab, was selected for this duty, and he has just returned from Mauritius after setting in train the co-operative credit movement. His visit, it is understood, has proved most successful, the Indians being enthusiastic in their reception of the idea of co-operation.

Captain R. T. K. Auld, who has been appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion on the Northumberland Fusiliers, now undergoing battalion training at Strensall Camp prior to concentrating for service in India in the autumn, says the "United Service Gazette" is the son of the late Major-General "Bobby" Auld, C.B., a former officer of the Fighting Fifth. He received his commission in his father's regiment when the new 4th Battalion was raised at York in 1900. He was Honorary Queen's Cadet at the Roya Military College, was Aide-de-Camp to his father with the Gibraltar Infantry Brigade, and from 1909 to last year was Adjutant of the 24th Battalion the London Regiment (the Queen's) Territorials.

A correspondent writes:—Subadar Syed Ali Sahib, a Mutiny veteran living at Ellore, passed away on the 6th instant at the advanced age of 85 leaving behind him, a widow three sons, two daughters and a large circle of friends and relations to mourn his loss. He joined the military service in 1850, and after 32 years of active service retired in 1883 as a Commissioned Officer. During the course of his military career he took part in the Second Burmese War, the capture of Pegu and the Indian Mutiny of 1857. Subadar Syed Ali Sahib was decended from Syed Ali the Prime Minister of Sultan Alauddin Gango Bhamini, the famous founder of the Bhamini Kingdom in the 14th century. The family to which the Subadar belonged has produced no fewer than twenty Commissioned Officers, six of whom took part in the Mutiny. With Subadar Syed Ali Sahib closes the list of Commissioned Officers of the Mutiny in the Madras Presidency. He attended both the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911, and since his return from the latter Durbar he has been in indifferent health owing to the fatigue of the long journey.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 14th August, 1913.

HORTICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

THE annual report on the Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund—the creation of the late Mr. William Graham McIvor of Cinchona fame,—for 1912-13, has just been published by the Madras Government, and is a record of good and useful work done in the interests of Indian Horticulture. The portion of the site first brought under cultivation was the upper and steeper part of a Government forest running down a shallow ravine, between two spurs of the Dodabetta range. The lower and more level portion of the ground, which now forms the approach to Government House, having been subsequently added. This site was well chosen both in respect to soil and aspect, and much of the present beauty of the Gardens is due to the happy manner in which advantage has been taken of the picturesque lay of the land and of the trees and rocks with which it abounds, and later, still more diversified by foreign exotics introduced and established. Bits of fine old natural forest still nestle undisturbed in nooks and corners of the grounds, and are now connected by easy, well kept, gravel paths and grassy slopes, interspersed with bright flowering plants. It is to Mr. Mc Ivor that the present generation of visiting admirers are indebted for the taste and judgment he displayed in originally laying out the grounds, more recently improved upon, but with a due regard to the original design. The gardens have progressed since, and now form the fashionable promenade of visitors who go Ootacamund in the season, and feel they cannot see enough of its beauties during a few casual saunters, but repeat those visits often, each time having something new to admire in the kalidoscopic scene.

To the student of Botany, the naming of the various exotic trees is a great advantage. These trees obtained their nomenclature from Professor Lawson, the Oxford Botanist, appointed to the office of Director of Nilgiri Rocks and Gardens, when the late Sir M. E. Grant Duff was Governor of the Southern Presidency. The name of Mr. Lawson is a guarantee that the work, in this part of the gardens, is scientific and absolutely correct. Although the office of Director has since been abolished, the gardens have been fortunate in having for their curators, practical and accomplished gardeners, botanists, too, devoted to their work and active in adopting the latest improvement in horticulture at Home to local conditions and Indian experience. The mantle of his predecessors has lately fallen upon the shoulders of Mr. Butcher the author of the report just issued. It is only incidentally that Mr. Butcher alludes to his best work in Ootacamund, which no old visitor to the sanatarium can fail to have observed, namely the general condition of public grounds within its limits. These have been uniformly sloped, evenly turfed, and freed from rank undergrowth. While the tree-planting, throughout the area, has been relieved of the parasitical growths, that previously disfigured it and rendered the trees short-lived, the numerous experiments undertaken by the curator in the various branch gardens during the year have been of a useful nature, and add to the products of the Hills, either something new, or information regarding the improvement of something old. The existing fruits of the Nilgiris are supplemented by importations of better varieties from Australia, which, Mr Butcher says, require irrigation water in the early dry months, when they blossom. In 1912-13 flax seed was obtained from Dacca, but after germination, the seedlings became diseased. A variety of potatoes named Brownall's Beauty, was found, by him, to deteriorate, year by year, the crop growing smaller and smaller, despite the use of corrosive sublimate and Bordeux mixture which, however, ensured a clean tuber.

Mr. Butcher was unable to find a remedy for what is known as late spot the mixture bearing injurious to the tissues of the leaves of the plant. Digitalis was grown by the Curator for, and at the request of, the Medical Department, A few orchids were obtained during the year from Messrs. Veitet and Sons, intended for the Conservatory, which is stocked with many kinds of this beautiful flowering plant. A scarlet eucalyptus—the *ficifolia*—new to the Nilgiris has been introduced, with five other species of the tree propagated for the Forest Department. Lucern was grown for the use of the horses at Government House, and 17,314 pounds of the grass supplied to the stables. The spice garden at Burliar on the Coonoor Ghaut grows fruit as well, the delicious mangosteen being produced here in annually increasing quantities. The elevation of Burliar is suited for Para rubber and that of Kullan for Cara. Tapping is pursued at both places, the supply of the year being 77·8 pounds at the former and 72·14 at the latter. It is needless to specify each and everyone of the products that engaged the Curator's attention during the year 1912-13, but the experiment, at Benbobe, also a station on the Coonoor Ghaut, that is of the greatest interest to the planting community of the Presidency, is the hybridising of the coffee tree in connection with the work of Mr. Anstead, the Scientific Officer. The varieties established for the purpose are the "Robusta" the "Arabica," the "Mocha" and the "Margogipe." The financial statement attached to the report shows that Rs. 2,195-12-6 were obtained by the sale of plants; Rs. 2,188-12-0 by seeds, and by sundries such as flowers, bouquets etc. Rs. 2,058-12-9, making total receipts amounting to Rs. 5,443-6-3 The expenditure, under all heads, amounted to Rs. 31,200-2-2. Government made no comments on the report, but asked the Curator to convey its thanks to those who contributed anything to the gardens.

THE MAHDI'S CAPTIVE. THE late Father Ohrwalder suddenly came into notice more than twenty years ago when he escaped from his ten years' cruel captivity in the Mahdi's camp in the Sudan and re-appeared in Cairo to tell of his great sufferings. He was a Roman Catholic missionary priest who, like his brethren, had devoted himself to the task of spreading his faith among foreign people, and cared not for fame or notoriety. Yet fame was thrust upon this simple and humble-minded Austrian who had returned to civilization after ten years in the wilderness spent with the Dervishes. Moved by a spirit of adventure, he went to Khartum in the beginning of 1881 as one of a small party to preach Christianity to the people of the Sudan and settled at Delen in Kordofan founding there a mission house. But his advent almost coincided with a period of great troubles in that then little known country. The Mahdi was preparing his great revolt; and in the autumn of the year following their arrival, Ohrwalder and his little band were captured, and henceforward the Mahdi's camp became their prison. Ohrwalder had to move about from place to place with the Mahdi, and was an eye-witness of many stirring and historical events. Of the fall of Khartum, for instance and the fate of Gordon, he knew much that was authentic as he was at the time with the conquering Dervishes of the Mahdi. The Mahdi himself was known to him personally, and on his death in 1885 his successor Abdulla, the new Khalifa, became Ohrwalder's new master whom too he came to know well. When after several attempts he at length escaped at the end of 1891 with the aid of an emissary secretly sent for his relief by the Archbishop of Kordofan; he told his varied experiences with the Mahdi, and his successor in a book which for its thrilling interest soon became very popular. He himself wrote it in German, but it was put into English form, from a rough translation of a Syrian dragoman, by the practised hand of Sir Francis Wingate of the Egyptian Army, and ran through many editions. When six years later the Soudan again prominently attracted attention owing to Lord Kitchener's famous campaign resulting in its final conquest, Ohrwalder's book was widely circulated in a six-penny edition. It will have permanent value for its first hand description of Dervish life and manners in the Sudan. After this stirring episode of his captivity which is of course the main interest of his life to the outside world, Ohrwalder sank once more to the privacy which he loved. For some time he laboured in Suakin as a missionary, but, returning again to Omdurman, when quiet was restored he devoted himself to education in that town, teaching the elements of civilization and practical religion to the Sudanese children. To the school, which he established in the heart of Omdurman, he gave the latter part of his life, and he must have died there as he had no thought of returning to Europe. Dr. Wallis Bridge, in his recent standard work on the Sudan, speaks enthusiastically of his good work at Omdurman from personal observation, and says that the example of his life and the thoroughness of his ministration cannot fail to give to all the natives who are brought into contact with his personality some idea of the beauty of his religion.

HYDERABAD AND ITS COTTON. HYDERABAD once had a reputation for producing cotton as good as any in India. This it has lost, and the Government of the Nizam's Dominions is showing some concern. A thorough investigation of the circumstances has been undertaken by Mr. John Kenny, Director of Agriculture, and his report is full of interest. His conclusions, however, can hardly be read without a smile; they are so characteristic of Hyderabad. He discovered that the ryots grew a mixed crop of three varieties, Gaorani, Nambhri and charat, but while he at once fixed on the first-named, the indigenous crop, as the best, he was puzzled to find that the market was apparently dead against it. Bharat with a poor staple and a weak fibre obtained higher prices. The explanation, he found, at length in adulteration. By unscrupulous merchants cotton is watered on delivery to add to its weight, and whereas water on pure Gaorani cotton would change its colour to yellow. Bharat not only keeps its colour after watering, but appears softer in texture and longer and finer in staple. Even experts can be deceived till it reaches the spinning room. Consequently so long as the ryot does not produce more Bharat than is required for adulteration he can obtain good prices for it. The effect of such a mixture, however, on the reputation of a district can easily be imagined, and already Nander is the only centre which preserves the old name of Hyderabad cotton. Mr. Kenny asks for a Cotton Adulteration Act by which fraud can be rigorously suppressed, and State markets. At the same time he recognises that Bharat is to the ryot an easier crop to grow. It gives him a greater yield and is less trouble to him. It would not therefore be feasible at once to stem the rush to grow this variety. It is proposed to encourage co-operation among the peasants, and by bringing them in contact with markets beyond their own immediate district, to teach them the value of the better crop. Government farms are projected, and it is hoped that, if gradually Gaorani cotton can be established, the reputation of Hyderabad cotton in the world's markets will eventually be restored.

BRITISH POLICY IN THE NEAR EAST. SIR EDWARD GREY'S speech in the House of Commons was a diplomatic one, made with the object of impressing the Balkan States with the power the Concert of Europe can exercise if necessary rather than with the object of merely outlining British policy. If this assumption is correct, or not, the fact remains that the speech was a timely one. His reference to the Albanian proposals told us nothing new, but it showed that the Powers are determined to settle the problem once and for all. The emphasis he laid on the British policy that none of the Ægean Islands must be retained by any Great Power was a direct hint which Italy will probably find it convenient to take; indeed, he said he did not doubt she would ultimately give up the islands she occupies at present. When the Foreign Minister came to the Balkan settlement, he was on more delicate ground, but he did not hesitate to lay down Great Britain's attitude clearly and decisively. It was not, perhaps, the happiest of admissions which lay behind the statement that it seemed to him that every state in the Balkans had disregarded treaties, agreements, and alliances. He strongly advocated, however, the policy of a minimum of interference, and for the present that may be the course more conducive to peace, though it was wise to point out that the abstinence hitherto from forcible intervention did not mean that under all circumstances any one of the Powers would intervene if sufficient provocation were given. It cannot be too firmly impressed that the Balkan States must not be allowed to disregard obligations on selfish pretexts and to plunge the countries into war after war for greed of territory and lust of power. And as for Turkey, our policy is to help her and to consolidate her authority in her own dominions, but, here again, the Turks must stand by their obligations as agreed to in the Treaty of London, which saved them from worse disaster than they had already suffered in the war.

REBELLION AND TRADE. SHANGHAI journals by the China mail of July 19th, describing the effect of the present trouble on trade, say that a state of affairs worse than at any period during the revolution was brought about in the market there the previous day owing to the rebellion in the Yangtse Valley. There was absolutely no movement or clearance of goods—a complete cessation of business. The weekly piece-goods sales have been discontinued. Although the Chinese do not believe that the struggle is likely to last long, there is considerable nervousness on their part. Money has not been particularly easy recently, but the day the mail left the dollar became quite as valuable as during the panic in October, 1911. The dollar exchange was as high as 80 to 82 with native banks, and in the foreign banks went up to 77. The sharp rise may be appreciated when it is remembered that this exchange had been steady round about 73 for some months past.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Somali" arrived in London on the evening of August 11.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Moldavia" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of August 11.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW

BERLIN, July 25.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The latest number of the "Statistical Year-Book for the German Empire" enables us to strike a comparison between the emigration from the different European countries to lands oversea and between the immigration into America from the different parts of Europe. Of all the great European countries, France and Germany show the least number of emigrants. During the course of the last year, about ten thousand persons emigrated from France, whereas Germany had about double that number, to be exact about 23,000. The number of emigrants, who left the other great countries of Europe, was far more. Austria-Hungary loses about a quarter of a million persons every year by emigration, Great-Britain and Ireland nearly half a million, and Italy more than 600,000. In actuality, the loss to Great-Britain by emigration is, to a great extent, only an apparent one, as the greater number of these emigrants find their final destination in Canada, South Africa, and Australia, so that they still remain under the British flag. Those going to the United States of North America, over 100,000 annually, consist mostly of Irish, who, as is well-known, play a great political role in the Union.

When we come to the less important European countries, we are struck by the extensive emigration figures supplied by Spain. This country, which is already sparsely populated enough (39 inhabitants to the square kilometer, as compared with 120 in Germany and Italy, and 194 in Great Britain and Ireland), loses every year, by emigration, some 200,000 persons on an average. The emigration from Portugal, too, assumes considerable figures with 40,000 souls annually, especially if we bear in mind that the total population of Portugal only amounts to 5½ millions. The Scandinavian countries also lose a pretty considerable proportion of their population by emigration; about 30,000 people leave Sweden annually, and Norway loses about 20,000 of its inhabitants. In proportion to the number of inhabitants, the latter countries send away nearly twenty times as many emigrants as Germany. The emigration from one part of Europe to another is comparatively a small one. Only Italy forms an exception, as about one third of the Italian emigrants pass over to other European countries, especially to Switzerland, France and Germany. The Italians, who thus emigrate to other European countries, are, in a small proportion, itinerant vendors, but to a far larger extent, navvies, who find employment in road-making, railway construction, and tunnel-making. The Italians are specially skilled in work of this kind, and are far better paid in foreign countries, than in their own. As a race they are very saving, and are thus enabled to put by a considerable proportion of their daily wages, and to take the money thus accumulated home with them. The Italians working in other countries are thus able to considerably increase the national prosperity.

As we have seen, the greater number of our European emigrants seek a new home overseas, especially in America, and particularly in the United States. Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Russians and Irish, as well as Scandinavians, emigrate chiefly to the latter country. For instance, during the year 1910, out of 28,000 Swedes and 19,000 Norwegians, 24,000 of the former and 17,500 of the latter went to North America. Of the Italians who went to America, about two-thirds found a home in the United States, and the other third in the different countries of South America. During the year 1912, 102,000 Italians took up their abode in the Argentine Republic, but, in the year 1911, this number only amounted to 60,000. This falling off in the number of Italian emigrants to the Argentine Republic is chiefly to be attributed to the war in Tripoli, which caused the authorities in Italy to place every possible difficulty in the way of emigration.

Whereas only a proportion, although a considerable one, of the Italian emigrants found a home in Latin America, the Spaniard who leaves his home invariably wends his way to some other Latin country. Of the great number of Spaniards who left Spain in the year 1911, only 5,000 took up their residence in the United States of North America, as compared with 119,000 whose ultimate destination was the Argentine Republic, 20,000 who went to Brazil, and 32,000 to Cuba. The great majority of Portuguese emigrants select Brazil as the country of their adoption, naturally preferring to emigrate to a country where the same language is spoken as their own.

The number of inhabitants of the Continent of Europe, who emigrate to other countries than America, is comparatively small. Only a very few find their way to Asia; those, who go to Africa, are mostly Spaniards (to Morocco and the other North African countries, especially Algeria) and Englishmen who principally gravitate to British South Africa. For instance, during the year 1911, no less than 31,000 persons left Great Britain and Ireland for Cape Colony and Natal.

The emigration into Australia, also consists almost exclusively of Britons. Germany, Italy, Portugal and other European countries only send a few thousand emigrants to Australia, whereas, during the course of the year 1911, over 80,000 souls left Great Britain and Ireland for Australia.

INCREASED EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.

Since the early part of this year, the number of emigrants to the United States of America and Canada, has considerably increased. During the first six months of the year, 124,110 persons took ship from Bremen to America, as compared with 83,921 during the first half of the previous year. The number of emigrants proceeding overseas by way of Hamburg rose during the same period, from 65,223 to 102,178. In the case of Rotterdam, the figures for this year show 49,600 as compared with 34,412 emigrants during the first six months of the year 1912.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has booked 21,020 emigrants, *via* Antwerp, as compared with 16,291 during the Spring of 1912. What is still more worty of notice is the fact, that this year shows a great increase in the number of the so-called prepaid emigrants, i. e., those whose tickets have been taken by relations or friends already settled on the other side. In accordance with the experience of previous years, this justifies optimistic hopes concerning economic conditions in the immediate future in the United States more especially among the middle classes engaged in trade and agriculture. The above figures show a total number of emigrants leaving Europe that has not been approached since the year 1907. And even the record figures for that year do not come up, with the exception of those dealing with Bremen, to those quoted for the present year. More especially do the figures for the month of June of this year show a vast increase on those for the same month of the foregoing year. In the course of this June, 50 475 persons left Hamburg and Bremen for America, whereas the figures for this month in the previous year were 29,492, and for the year 1911 only 17,556. An even greater increase is shown by the figures dealing with the emigration to Canada by way of Antwerp. The number of persons travelling by the Canadian Pacific Company during the June of this year amounted to 5,744, as compared with 1,424 during the same month of 1912. It may be that the existing rate war is partly responsible for this increase in the number of emigrants. Nevertheless, everything points to a vastly increased amount of emigration to the New World. Even the number of cabin passengers booked during the first half of the present year shows a marked increase. In the case of Bremen, there were 17,457 cabin passengers during the first six months of this year, as compared with 14,102 during the same period of last year.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE CONGRESS.

The Standing Committee of the International Congress and of the Commercial and Industrial Unions recently held a meeting at Brussels, on which occasion the programme of the proceedings was fixed for the next Congress, which is to meet it Paris in June 1914. The different items marked for discussion on the programme show the exact stage of development reached by the different tasks undertaken by this international organisation. The greatest progress has been achieved in the direction of a unification of the laws dealing with cheques. In this branch, the report of the London Committee records the result achieved by many years of work in which the Berlin Chamber of Commerce has also taken an active part. The complete reports are also available with regard to International post cheque and money-orders. Among the work which has been definitely concluded by the Congress, may be mentioned a unification of the laws dealing with ajudication with regard to disputes arising between subjects of different States, and, furthermore, the unification of the existing laws with regard to dock warrants, which are sadly in need of simplification, extension and greater security for the goods concerned. A plan is shortly to be laid before the Congress, by means of which it is hoped to render the different international insurance policies uniform, and to introduce a number of improvements. Furthermore, it is proposed to adopt uniform regulations with regard to Bills of lading for steamship transport, so that this whole matter may be vastly simplified and improved. A new suggestion to be dealt with by the Congress is, that international measures shall be taken to deal with unfair competition, as has already been done by legislation in Great Britain, Germany, and Denmark. The different reports sent in with regard to the fixing of movable feasts, such as Easter, are awaited with great interest. The extraordinarily early date on which Easter fell this year proved disturbing in business circles, that many who had previously evinced but little interest in this question are now convinced that international steps should be taken to avoid such inconvenience in the future. As is well known, the German Government suggested, through the customary diplomatic channels that all countries should agree to fix Easter for the 1st Sunday in April. On that occasion the plan fell through owing to the opposition of Italy. It remains to be seen whether the adoption of this proposal by an International Committee can win over public opinion for this plan. It will be a far more difficult matter to reform the entire calendar in the manner suggested by Mr. John C. Robertson-Kirkaldy, who has worked out a complete plan, and has submitted it to the inspection of the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce. In accordance with the suggested new calendar, each quarter and each month will begin on a Sunday. In order to render this possible, the first two months of each quarter are to have twenty eight days, and the third one thirty-five days. If a leap day, which is not to be included in the regular week, is then added between the second and third quarter, the necessary number of 365 days for the whole year is obtained, and in every fourth year a further leap-day must be added at the conclusion of the fourth quarter. Simple as this plan may seem, the unequal length of the different months will probably be regarded as a hindrance to its introduction, However, the Standing Committee is to submit a report on his subject to the Congress.

L. ASCH.

CINEMA CENSORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It was with much interest that I read Mr. S. S. Mehta's letter to you recently on the subject of the desirability of establishing some sort of censorship for films in Bombay. It must be admitted that consorship is needed here and you may remember that on my arrival in this country some months ago I made this suggestion. I am therefore glad to see that there is some response from the educational element of the public. Censorship is required not only from the standpoint of morality, but also on other grounds. Some of the films we see in India are demoralising and stupefying, carrying out insane ideas and tricks, calculated to convey a wrong impression to the minds of Eastern spectators as to the mode of life of Western people. We shall ourselves be only too glad to submit our films to an educational committee, and hope that many other respectable firms in the City will do the same.—Yours, etc,

EDWARD PLATT,
Royal Opera House.

A RESOLUTION in review of the report on the hospitals and dispensaries of Hyderabad says :—There is no doubt that very much remains to be done before the condition of all the hospitals and dispensaries in the Dominions can be regarded as satisfactory. It is hoped that when the new gradation scheme, which will give a Civil Surgeon to each district and the public health scheme with its itinerant dispensaries are in working order a great step forward will have been taken and that the Director will then have more time to make a full inspection of all hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Dominions.

MORE BALKAN WARFARE.

SERBO-ALBANIAN OUTBREAK.

TURKISH PROBLEM.

SIR EDWARD GREY OUTLINES BRITISH POLICY.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.

Reports have been received here of sanguinary fighting between the Albanians, commanded by General Issaboletinatz, and the Servians, who crossed the frontier in the Kroja district.

It is also reported that the Hoti and Gruda tribes are preparing to fight the Montenegrins, resenting their incorporation in Montenegro.—Reuter.

MANY CONGRATULATIONS.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 12.

King Charles has telegraphed to the Kings of Greece, Servia and Montenegro, congratulating them on the signing of peace. Their Majesties have replied thanking King Charles in suitable terms.—Reuter.

MINIMUM OF INTERFERENCE

POSITION REVIEWED.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey, in a speech, reviewed the position regarding the Balkans. He announced that the Ambassadors' Conference had adjourned, but would re-assemble whenever necessary. The fact of the adjournment did not afford ground for any ill-omened inference regarding the relations between the Powers.

Sir Edward Grey emphasised that the conference had reached an agreement concerning Albania and the Ægean islands, which was the object of their meetings. An International Commission of Control would be established to create an autonomous Albanian State under a Prince selected by the Powers.

He pointed out that Britain was particularly interested in the Ægean islands from a naval standpoint. Our position was that none of the islands should be retained by any Great Power, and he did not doubt that Italy would give up her occupation when Turkey fulfilled her part of the Treaty. It would be entirely wrong to suggest that there was doubt of Italy's good faith.

DISREGARDED TREATIES.

The outstanding questions were the eventual settlement of Thrace and the settlement of Macedonia under the Treaty of Bukharest. He dwelt on the fact of Turkey re-occupying Thrace, disregarding the Treaty of London, but the agreement between Rumania and Bulgaria, which had likewise been concluded under the auspices of the Powers, had also been disregarded. It seemed to him that every State in the Balkans had disregarded treaties, agreements, and alliances. There was one satisfaction, namely, that with the cessation of hostilities, peace was apparently assured.

Sir Edward Grey declared that Turkey might not have got as favourable terms as represented by the Enos-Midia line if the Allies had not known that the raising of the question of Constantinople or of the Straits would have meant intervention by one or more of the Powers. British policy towards Turkey was to consolidate and secure Turkish authority in, and the integrity of, the dominions in Asiatic Turkey and the territory behind the Enos-Midia line. The success of that policy depended upon the goodwill of the other Powers. Asiatic Turkey interested so many Powers that whatever was done must have the consent of all. If Turkey did not accept the advice of the Powers she would eventually meet disaster, either by financial distress or by the armed intervention of one or more of the Powers.

BUKHAREST SETTLEMENT.

Turning to the Treaty of Bukharest, Sir E. Grey strongly advocated the minimum of interference. He affirmed that if a Power requested modification of one point, then it was possible that other Powers would suggest the revision of other points. It was futile for the Powers to suggest revision unless they were prepared to assert their will by force. Britain did not propose to suggest any modification. The Powers would require some time to examine the whole situation in Thrace and Macedonia before deciding formally what steps should be taken. Britain would continue to work as closely as possible in the interests of common peace. Both Turkey and the Allies should understand that the abstinence of the Powers hitherto from forcible intervention did not mean that under all circumstances any one of the Powers would not intervene if sufficient provocation were given.

Referring to Turkey, Sir E. Grey said he would like to speak of our relations with the Mahomedan Powers generally, and to declare that no Minister could speak of these matters without remembering that the King had many millions of Mahomedan subjects. But we had absolute and entire responsibility only so far as seeing that inside the British Dominions racial sentiments and the feelings of Mahomedan subjects were respected, and had full scope.

"We have fulfilled, and will fulfil, that duty," he said. "Moreover, I hold that our policy should never be one of intolerance or of wanton and unprovoked aggression against a Mussulman Power, but we cannot undertake to protect Mussulman Powers outside the British Dominions from the consequences of their own action."

At question time in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said Turkey had recently made voluntary proposals for the introduction of administrativesreforms in Armenia. The representatives of the six Powers in Constantinople were discussing a scheme of reform. Sir Edward Grey was still unable to state the nature of the reforms, but the Powers did not contemplate the establishment of different spheres of influence in Turkey.—Reuter.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

WIFE'S SENSATIONAL CONFESSION.

U. S. LEGISLATURE TO IMPEACH GOVERNOR SULZER.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

In an all-night sitting the New York Legislature debated the question of the impeachment of Governor Sulzer.

A sensation was caused by the announcement that Mrs. Sulzer had confided to a Senator that she was wholly to blame. She had admitted using some campaign funds because the household was in need of money, also in having some Wall-street transactions of which the Governor was ignorant.

The Legislature voted by 79 to 45 in favour of an impeachment.

DISTURBANCE IN DERRY.

NATIONALISTS ATTACK ORANGEMEN'S PROCESSION.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

A disturbance broke out at Derry to-day, a party of Nationalists attacking an Orange procession celebrating the relief of Derry. The Orangemen retaliated, and some revolver shots were fired. The police made baton charges.

While rescuing a stranger from the Nationalists, Sir William McLaren, Mayor of Derry, was struck on the back of the head with a stone and seriously injured.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The police in Londonderry cleared the streets at midnight after repeated charges. A constable was shot at and seriously wounded.

Mr. Lloyd George will address the Nationalists in Dublin in November. A week afterwards, Mr. Bonar Law will address the Unionists in Dublin.—Reuter.

SIEGE OF TORREON.

3,200 REBELS KILLED.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.

The Federals have succeeded in raising the siege of Torreon.

3,200 rebels were killed, including many executed.

The Federal losses were two hundred.

EX-PRESIDENT'S FAILURE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

Ex-President Castro's attempt at a revolution has failed. The leaders of the Eastern party are prisoners.—Reuter.

THE BUDGET OF 1910.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S DIFFICULT TASK.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George last night withdrew the Revenue Bill which was introduced to remedy the complaints of small property owners and builders against the Budget of 1910 owing to the impossibility of coming to terms with the Unionists and extreme Radicals.

The Bill will be introduced again next session in a different form.—Reuter.

MR. HORNELL'S POST.

COURSE TO BE PURSUED IN FUTURE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hugh Law asked whether Mr. Hornell's appointment was temporary, and whether the Government of India proposed in future to adhere to the rule that these appointments are to be made from the Indian Educational Service save in exceptional circumstances.

Mr. Montagu replied that Mr. Hornell had been permanently reappointed to the Indian Educational Service, the terms of his agreement specifying that for the first five years he should hold the Directorship of Public Instruction in Bengal. The rule had been strictly observed and there was no intention of departing from it. Such appointments would be made from the ranks of the Indian Educational Service in future with the exceptions permitted in the rule to which Mr. Hugh Law referred.—Reuter.

MEDICAL CONGRESS.

HOW INFECTION OF LEPROSY IS CARRIED.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Medical Congress closed to-day with an address by Mr. John Burns on the relationship of medicine to public health in which he emphasised the cosmopolitanism of medical knowledge and the importance of preventive medicine.

Some Suffragettes who interrupted Mr. Burns were ejected.

The next Congress meets at Munich in 1917.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Lecturing before the Medical Congress on leprosy, Major Rost, Indian Medical Service, said an accurate history of infection was impossible. He believed that disease in the majority of cases was contracted through infected clothing. He emphasised the importance of segregation, the sterilisation of clothing and greater care in selecting laundries.—Reuter.

COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND

London, Aug. 13.

A blue-book, which has been issued, based on the recent Board of Trade enquiry, estimates that the average increase in the cost of living in Great Britain during the past seven years is 10 per cent., chiefly in food and clothing. Rents have practically remained unchanged. The rise in the workers' wages has only been from 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. London is the dearest place to live in and the Midlands the cheapest.—Reuter.

SOMALI TROUBLE.

SITUATION NOW WELL IN HAND.

DESTITUTION OF FRIENDLY TRIBES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The following despatch was received from Mr. Archer, to-day, dated Sheikh, Aug. 12: "We withdrew from Burao in good order, and arrived at Sheikh with all our wounded, numbering twenty-two, and stores.

Captain Summers is progressing favourably.

The traders and others at Burao were given a day's notice to quit before the main party left. The Indian contingent, numbering 130 men, with a maxim, have arrived at Sheikh. The fort is in good repair. Dervishes have driven off all the stock of eight friendly tribes causing unprecedented destitution. The situation, however, is well in hand, and there is no cause for alarm."

The administration of Berbera has telegraphed to Mr. Harcourt that 300 troops have arrived there. All is quiet.

MR. ARCHER'S GALLANTRY.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Harcourt read Mr. Archer's despatches from Somaliland. He said that the India Office had authorised Aden to send 300 troops to Berbera, and the Admiralty had ordered a gun-boat at Muscat to proceed also to Berbera.

In conclusion, Mr. Harcourt said: I am sure that the House would wish to recognise the great gallantry of all concerned, especially that of Mr. Archer who with only 20 men went to succour those in distress—(cheers).

Mr. Harcourt informed Mr. Dillon that he had no information why the Camel Corps was so far from the coast.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

A telegram from Somaliland states that Mr. Archer has safely withdrawn from Burao to Sheikh.—Reuter.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT DISCUSSED.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The *Times* says that the first question the Government has to answer is why a dangerously small force was inviting disaster at Odwein.

"We unreservedly supported the policy of evacuation in 1910," it continues, "but the astonshing disclosure is now made that the very course which Colonel Seely vividly condemned has been followed, with every accompaniment of aggravated folly. Mr. Harcourt's approval last January of the exploit of the Camel Corps near Hargeisa shows that the policy of coastal concentration was then officially abandoned. Mr. Harcourt may have persuaded himself that we were merely undertaking punitive police operations, but he was, in fact, sending 150 men to measure their strength against the Mullah after Great Britain had spent three millions in despatching an army of seven thousand men on the same errand without permanent result."—Reuter.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

PEKING, Aug. 13.

A thousand Government troops, on Aug. 11, defeated 1,500 rebels near Shanghai, killing 200 in a bayonet charge.—Reuter.

SURRENDER OF WOOSUNG.

LONDON, Aug 13.

A telegram from Shanghai states that the Woosung forts have surrendered.—Reuter.

MILAN STRIKE ENDED.

MILAN, Aug. 12.

The strike is practically at an end. The men still out are confined to the metal industry. The public services have resumed their normal aspect.

There is no sign of a strike at Rome, where everything is working normally.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The death is announced of Professor Edwin Goldmann.

[Professor Edwin E. Goldmann has been Professor of Surgery at Freiburg University, Germany, since 1892, and senior surgeon at the Deaconess House there since 1898. He was born in Cape Colony in 1862, and received his education at the Albert Academy at Brugersdorp and also at the Breslau and Freiburg Universities. For eleven years he served as Assistant at the University Hospital at Freiburg. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society in London, and an associate of the Institute for Experimental Therapeutics conducted by Prof. Ehrlich at Frankfort-on-Main. He has contributed largely to the columns of various medical journals.]

[Home sporting news and notes and full reports of local matches will be found on page 5.]

DR. GHOSE'S GIFT.

A FURTHER TEN LAKHS TO BE GIVEN FOR SCIENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

Referring to the announcement that, following the noteworthy example of Sir T. Palit, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose has made a donation of ten lakhs in aid of the University College of Science, Calcutta, the *Bengalee* understands that Dr. Ghose proposes to double his gift later on.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

SCOTSMAN KILLED BY MONGOLS.

DETAILED STORY OF GRANT'S DEATH.

PERILOUS SEARCH MADE BY HIS FRIENDS.

On July 9 Reuter wired from Peking as follows:—"According to reports from various sources a British subject, named Grant, an employee of the Chinese Telegraphs, has been captured and killed by outlaws in Mongolia. In response to Russian representations at Urga, the Government intervened to save his life, but their action was too late."

A detailed account of the affair now supplied to the Associated Press of India states:—

"The Chinese Government found it necessary some months ago to send telegraph officers into Mongolia to inspect the telegraph lines and stations, for Mongol raiders were spreading over Inner Mongolia, and telegraph employees were telegraphing frantically that their supplies were cut off, while frequent interruptions made the telegraph service most inefficient. Consequently Mr. Henningsen, Peking Superintendent of Telegraphs, Mr. Grant, a Scotsman, formerly in the service of the Eastern Extension, and Mr. Langeback, a Dane like Mr. Henningsen, left Peking on a tour of inspection. Mr. Grant was left at Pangkiang station, which is nearly halfway to Urga. Mr. Langeback was posted at Tuerin, about midway between Pangkiang and Urga. Mr. Henningsen went on to Urga, and had a conference with the Hutukhtu, the recently appointed Monarch of Outer Mongolia.

"The subjects of this living Buddha treated Henningsen well and he succeeded in effecting a good understanding with the Mongols, thereby restoring the efficiency of the service. In returning to Peking Henningsen visited Langeback and Grant. But as the Chinese in those districts were in terror of the Mongols, it was necessary for the two assistants to remain at their posts. Henningsen returned to Peking in June, and about the same time the Mongol raiders began to extend their depredations farther south. Grant then reported that a caravan of supplies, sent from Kalgan, had not arrived and was given permission to return to Kalgan to get his own stores. He left Pangkiang on June 17.

GRANT CAPTURED.

"On June 22 Reuter's Kalgan correspondent telegraphed that a foreigner, accompanied by three Chinese merchants and a servant, had been captured by the Mongols near Tabol on June 20, some eighty miles from Pangkiang. This message was confirmed by telegrams from various telegraph stations along the Urga line. Henningsen then determined to return and ascertain exactly what had happened to Grant, who was his intimate friend. Another Dane, Mr. Wolf, who had been purchasing curios for the Danish Government for some years in various parts of China, volunteered to go, as also did Giles, an English journalist at Peking. The party of three, having procured ponies for transport purposes, instead of camels, which are always a strong temptation to the Mongols, left Kalgan on July 3 and travelled without adventure to the locality where it was reported Grant had been captured. Next morning the party were preparing to move on when eight mounted and armed Mongols were suddenly seen riding towards the camp. The party seized their rifles and waited. When the Mongols arrived within about a hundred yards, Henningsen went forward to meet them and asked whether they were friends or enemies in accordance with the Mongol custom. The Mongols replied that they were friends unless the party were enemies. Henningsen then invited them to come to the camp, which they did.

"'We want to know what you are doing here', said the Mongol leader. Henningsen explained. The leader of the Mongol scouts then said: 'You must come with us to the camp of our chief.' The party mildy demurred. 'Have you any cameras with you?' asked the Mongol, 'or have you taken any notes?' Henningsen satisfied them on these points. For he had heard that Grant had left the main road and had been in the act of taking a photograph of a Mongol camp, when he was arrested. Consequently he had forbidden his party to take any cameras with them. 'Well, you come with us, and your companions can proceed on their way,' said the Mongol. Henningsen, seeing that resistance would be useless, went with the Mongols, while Wolf and Giles continued their journey one stage further.

A SEARCHING EXAMINATION.

"On arrival at the chief's camp, the chief subjected Henningsen to a searching cross-examination, frequently endeavouring to trap him in the cleverest Oriental manner. Henningsen then saw that the Mongols were afraid that he was acting as a spy for the Chinese Government, and he became still more cautious. After a long interview the chief ordered Henningsen to send for his friends at once. Henningsen then wrote a note to Wolf and Grant, saying that the Mongols demanded that they should come with the bearer, adding that the chief and all the Mongols at the camp appeared hostile and that the greatest circumspection should be exercised. Henningsen concluded by saying that it would be useless to disobey, for the Mongols would assuredly capture them and that their position would then be worse. On the arrival of the other two men, the chief separately questioned them but was apparently satisfied with their answers.

"From each he received a description of Grant, which was broadly, a short man of sturdy build, full reddish beard, about thirty-six years, and bald on the top of the head. The chief then said: 'Such a man is at the camp of the Great Chief, some forty miles further among the hills. You can go there and see him. He has joined us and he will not leave.' The party were delighted. But next morning the chief said that he had changed his mind. It would be no use for them to go to the Great Chief's camp. The foreigner would not leave the Mongols, and the party had better return to Kalgan. Henningsen tried to persuade the chief, but the latter became impatient and ordered the party to return

(*Continued on page 8.*)

SIND DACOITY.

DARING OUTRAGE BY ARMED GANG.

HOUSE PLUNDERED AND TWO MEN KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 13.

A daring dacoity is reported to have been committed in the village of Noh Topai, in the Hala Taluqa of the Hyderabad district, on the night of August 10.

It is stated that about ten or twelve, dacoits, armed with guns and swords, entered the house of a wealthy Mahomedan and took away property valued at over Rs. 3,000.

Two men were also killed, and one man was wounded.

The police have gone in search of the dacoits.

THE CAWNPORE RIOT.

TRIAL OF ACCUSED TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 13.

The Cawnpore mosque riot case was called to-day in the court of Mr. R. H. Williamson, joint Magistrate. Mr. P. Boys barrister from Allahabad instructed by Mr. Asghar Abbas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the C. I. D., appeared on behalf of the crown, while among those who represented the accused were Messrs. Muzaml Haque, Ross Masood, Tasuduk Khan and Dr. Mahomed (Bankipore), Dr Naziruddin Hasan and SyedShoukat Ali (Lucknow), Mr. Sulaiwan Zahoor Ahmed and Mr. Khawaja Ahmed Jafri (Allahabad), Mr. O. M. Khawaja (Aligarh), Mr. H. M. Davies and Syed Bazlur Rahman Cawnpore.

Counsel for the Crown applied for a day's adjournment in the case of the 124 accused who are charged, under sections 147 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code, with rioting and causing grievous hurt to a public servant, while in the discharge of his dutyIn the case of three accused, Moulana Abdul Quadir Azad, Subhain Hafiz Ahmedullah and Nazar Mohamed, a remand of five days was applied for on the ground that these men will be charged under sections 124 (a) sedition and 153 (a) promoting enmity between classes for which the sanction of the local Government which had not yet been obtained was necessary.

The defence did not raise any objection to the remand which was granted.

Bail applications on behalf of fifty-six accused were put in but were rejected.

The trial will commence to-morrow at the headquarters of the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles, a large building in the cantonment which has been set apart for this case.

Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith has been specially deputed to hear the case.

Large crowds were gathered in the Court to-day to watch the proceedings.

RELIEF FUND FOR SUFFERERS.

LAHORE, Aug. 13.

The *Zamindar*, a newspaper published at Lahore has started a relief fund for the sufferers in the Cawnpore mosque riot.

BARE-FACED FRAUDS.

INSURANCE AGENT SENT TO PRISON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 13,

The District Magistrate yesterday sentenced Maung Tung, late chief agent of the local branch of the Bengal Provident Insurance Co., Ltd., of Calcutta, to three years' rigorous imprisonment for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 500 and another sum.

The accused, by advertising for sub-agents for Burma, attracted many Burmans and by promises of extravagant salaries induced them to deposit good securities. He never paid any salaries, and misappropriated the deposits.

He admitted two previous convictions.

The Magistrate saw no reason to pass a lenient sentence, remarking that this was only one case of many swindles that were being carried on all over Burma in a most systematic and bare-faced manner.

OIL FUEL IN BURMA.

TRIAL ON RAILWAY ENGINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 13.

By way of experiment, the Burma Railways are running an engine, fitted to burn oil fuel, between Rangoon and Tungoo. It is intended to go through a month's trial with this form of fuel, in order to compare the cost with that of coal. It is stated that more heat is obtainable from oil than from coal, and as a general rule the engine steams better. The trial is not quite completed and consequently detailed figures are not available

THE SHOOTING OF A COOLIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

It is reported that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has called for records of the trial of Mr. Mc Gee, the late manager of the Howrah Flour Mills, who was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 by the District Magistrate for negligently firing a rifle, thereby causing the death of a railway coolie at Ramkristopur Ghat siding of the East Indian Railway.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the Public Services Commission, during their second visit to India, will split up into two committees at each of the centres at which they take evidence, in order to deal fully with the minor departments. They will, however, sit in full committee on more important departments, such as Public Works, Education etc.

FLOODS SUBSIDE.

AID FOR BURDWAN SUFFERERS.

EFFECT ON JUTE AND PADDY CROPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The floods at Burdwan have completely subsided. The water went down so rapidly that there were hopes that the actual damage was not so serious as had at first been feared. The work of repairing the breach at Burdwan is progressing, and the railway authorities hope that by Thursday through trains will run over the line.

The District Magistrate has opened a relief fund, and in Calcutta several funds have been opened, and volunteers are distributing food and clothes.

The condition in the interior is worse, though the floods at Tarkeswar are subsiding. The Sub-divisional Officer of Serampore and relieving parties were able last evening to reach there. The refugees numbering 1,000, have collected on Tarkeswar station, and food is being distributed to them. It is reported that four deaths have occurred here, and three women of a Police Sub-Inspector's family were seriously injured. Some twenty-four boats were sent yesterday for rescue operations.

The Port Commissioners supplied twenty-five buoys and the Calcutta Corporation are despatching 100 coolies with rations and blankets to Burdwan. About thirty villages in the Howrah District, bordering on the Damodar river, were flooded. The floods in Orissa are also subsiding. The rivers Brahmini and Baitarani rose to an unprecedented height and flooded a large number of villages in the Jaipur subdivision, causing serious damage to crops and cattle.

DISTRESS AT AMTA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The Damodar floods have greatly subsided to-day, but the villages on the northern side of the railway embankment, between the stations Ulluberia and Kulgachi, have been completely submerged from 3 a.m. to-day. The waters at Kulgachi are increasing, it is stated, by one inch per hour on account of the rush from the Amta side. Nearly fifty thatched houses are still under water, and others have been swept away. The District Magistrate of Howrah visited Bagnan last evening.

The lower class people of Amta are in a distressed condition, and help from the Calcutta Relief Society has been asked. The Divisional Commissioner is expected to visit the District side to-day. The Magistrate of Howrah is now at Amta. Arrangements have been made to bring the homeless by boats and accommodate them in the Mohisareha Bungalow.

RISE OF PRICES IN BENGAL.

LATER.

One effect of the floods in Burdwan and Turkeswar is that the prices of coal, vegetables, and cereals in Calcutta have generally risen.

BURMA BANK LIQUIDATOR.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL AGAINST MR. CHARLESWORTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 13.

On the Appellate side of the Chief Court, Mr. Dantra yesterday filed an appeal on behalf of the Bombay Committee of the creditors and shareholders of the Bank of Burma, in liquidation, against the order of Mr. Justice Ormond appointing Mr. A. Charlesworth, Official Liquidator to the Bank of Burma, in place of Mr. E. R. Holdsworth, on leave in England.

There are numerous grounds of the appeal, among them the following: that the learned judge erred in holding that the Bombay Committee and Advisory Committee represented the same set of creditors; that the appointment of Mr. Charlesworth ought not to have been confirmed; and that the judge ought to have held that the temporary appointment of Mr. Charlesworth, at the instance of Mr. Holdsworth, who had no personal interest in getting the liquidator substituted, was invalid; that he ought to have appointed an independent person competent to protect the creditors' interests; that Mr. Charlesworth ought to have been held to be legally disqualified by reason of his other connections being against the interests of the Bank and the general body of creditors and contributories; that before confirming the partner of the resigning liquidator, the learned judge ought to have allowed the creditors an opportunity of placing before the court several questions arising out of the liquidation, with a view to ascertaining whether the liquidation had progressed satisfactorily or any information had been given to the creditors and contributories, or any of its committee, or even to the Advisory Committee, on points on which the court was pleased to invite the views of the Committee; that on the evidence on record, the learned judge ought to have held that Mr. Charlesworth, who was following the footsteps of his predecessor, had made this liquidation more disastrous; that the learned judge ought to have held that the Committee was entitled to an inspection of the books in view of the fact that Mr. Holdsworth was a nominee of Mr. Okeden and 1 other directors of the Bank, against whom he had taken no steps, either civil or criminal, and with a view to ascertaining what fraudulent preferences had been given by the liquidator out of the assets of the Bank and for the purpose of framing a scheme, or schemes, either for the reconstruction or for the proper realisation of the Bank's securities held by the Bank for the benefit of the general body of its creditors and shareholders, and for ascertaining the defalcations and mismanagement of the directors and employees of the Bank; that the learned judge ought to have held that it was not competent for any creditor or any of its committees either to surcharge or falsify accounts without knowing and ascertaining by inspection what fraudulent or undue preference had been given; that the learned judge erred in not fixing the salaries or remuneration to be paid to the liquidator and in not giving any directions for the guidance of the Advisory Committee whom the court had appointed; and that the learned judge's judgment and orders are against law, equity and good conscience, and that several of the learned judge's findings and surmises are based upon facts and suppositions, none of which either exist on the records of the court or have been proved before the court.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

Judging from the copious summary of his speech, supplied by Reuter, Mr. Montagu, in introducing the Indian budget in Parliament, discoursed upon anything but the budget. It may encourage members of Legislative Councils in India to trot out their favourite subjects of public interest, during a budget debate taking the Under Secretary's comprehensive address, embracing a wide variety of topics, as a precedent. I, for one, did not miss the formidable array of figures which are inseparable from a budget, and are its vital components. But Mr. Montagu, greatly daring, has preferred to take them as read. If he did refer to them, and Reuter has maintained absolute silence regarding them, I am not sorry. I am not one of those happy individuals who revel in figures. When they are presented in serried ranks, I am appalled by them, and can never digest them. Mr. Montagu did not make a great speech nor did he aspire to make one. But it was a lucid exposition of the situation in India. His visit to this country, and the unique opportunity he had of being acquainted with the opinion and sentiments of all classes and communities, official and non-official has, no doubt, given him an insight into Indian matters, which he could not have obtained, if he had never been to the East. He has thus been able to take in the atmosphere of the country, and to provide himself with materials from diverse sources for forming a sound opinion. I should not be surprised if the experience he has gained by his visit has made his mind more elastic, and that it will save him from a rigid bias, on the one side or the other. While his sojourn in India has impressed him deeply with the value of the work performed by devoted members of the Indian Civil Service, it has also sent him back home with the conviction that under the new era, which has commenced with the reforms, the co-operation of the people is essential and indispensable. "The problem in India," as he well observed, "is not the problem of material advancement, of increasing prosperity, or of new buildings. It is not even the problem of efficiency. It is the problem of the Government by co-operation of giving the Indian an increasing opportunity in his own country, and increasing assistance in the development of his capacity for local government and administration." Efficiency was the watch-word of Lord Curzon. But we have made a great advance since Lord Curzon was our autocrat. And mark the cautious and guarded utterance of Mr. Montagu in the closing sentence. He confines himself to "local government and administration," and makes no reference to the cherished ideal of our nationalists. Herein his caution is wisdom.

NATIVE STATES.

I am in agreement with the desire expressed by Mr. Montagu to bring the Native States within the Imperial system, to co-ordinate their system of administration with one another and finally with that of British India as the model on which they might form themselves. He proposes that conferences may be held of Native Rulers where they might discuss alterations in custom, practice, and rule. We are having so many congresses and conferences in India,—and their number is steadily increasing that one more will not matter so much although judging from the futility of the palaver in several instances one may not be in a hurry to expect great things of the conference of Indian Chiefs. Mr. Montagu seems to entertain a high opinion generally of Native States. However marked is the influence of western education and travel in India generally nowhere is it more marked than in the Native States, where the rulers more and more watch international and imperial politics, and vie with one another in improving the condition of their administrations, and their reputation for efficient government."

THE OLD SCHOOL AND THE NEW.

Mr. Montagu seems to have generalized from his personal visit to some of the Native States. They were bound to show themselves at their best, and their splendid hospitality usually renders the recipient urbane and amiable in his sentiments. But all that glitters is not gold. Those who are acquainted with the internal working of Native States are of opinion that whatever they may appear to be superficially, however favourably they may be represented by friendly writers in the press, their general standard is distinctly inferior to that of the British rule; and this, allowing for a difference in degree, is true even of States which are known as progressive and enlightened. A great advance has, indeed, been made within the last twenty-five years, and they will go on steadily improving. The present generation of Chiefs is educated, more or less, and is imbued with Western ideas, and a few of them may be singled out as splendid specimens of modern training. They have replaced the ruler of the old school, who was like a medical baron holding with his retainers, a gentle and kindly sway over his subjects. He and his State represented the India of old times, unchanged, impervious to new ideas, unvexed by yearnings of any kind. The spirit of the past ages brooded over it still. The ruler had no knowledge of the outside world. He shut himself up in his palace, and, if he went abroad, he never crossed the bounds of his territory. It was a point of honour with him not to go beyond his own domains. Was his own little Kingdom lacking in any of the amenities of life and climate that he should go forth seeking them in strange places? That would surely have been a reflection on the State, as a self-sufficient and self-contained entity. All that is changed, and is changing still. The Government, adapting themselves to circumstances, have laid down a more generous policy determining their relations with the native feudatories. It is based upon mutual

confidence and good will, and it has ensured them greater freedom for their progress and development.

AN OMISSION.

Mr. Montagu, referring to Hindus and Moslems, recommended harmonious co-operation. He protested against the notion entertained in some Indian quarters that the policy of Government was *divide et impera*. That is certainly not the policy in the highest places; but descending to the lower rungs of the ladder of administration one may find, here and there, an official with a belief in this doctrine. It scarcely yet occurs to a statesman to think of the Atyanjas or the depressed classes of India, although they constitute about a fifth of the population. Since Mr. Montagu dwelt upon a large variety of topics, he might as well have bestowed a thought upon these inarticulate, deeply-wronged, down-trodden millions. But they may hide their time. They are gradually emerging into public notice. They have champions pleading for them, friends werking for them. The Depressed Class Mission of Bombay, which is composed of native agency, is doing splendid work for them in Western India. An English lady, Mrs. Emanuel, who is interesting herself in their behalf, and has founded a night school for them in Kolaba, wrote sometime ago to the papers that "practically all the education that the depressed classes get in India is given by the unprejudiced missionary, that is not by the Indian, but by the European, and to me, this is typical of India; the Indian talks, the Englishman does." I suppose, when she made this sweeping remark, she was not aware of the existence of the Indian Mission, and strange to observe, in the same letter she cordially acknowledges the active help rendered be some Indians to her night school. All honour to Mrs. Emanuel for her practical benevolence. Her example shows what a wide scope there is for Anglo-Indian ladies for social and educational work in India. Besides doing good to the country it would be valuable as bringing together Europeans and Indians in kindly intercourse, and, again, there is no better way of understanding one another than by co-operation in social endeavour. In this manner, European ladies can do a great deal to promote one of the highest aims of our rulers. If the depressed classes were to have general European support, in addition to official sympathy the higher classes of Hindus will be gradually drawn to them in larger numbers. If the truth must be told, the sympathy extended by most of them at present to the untouchables is abstract and academic. It shrinks from assuming practical shape. They are ashamed publicly to own the prejudice which they feel in their heart against them. The sentiment of ages cannot vanish in a day.

DION.

MRS. BESANT AND THE "HINDU."

PARTIES RECONCILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

The suits and counter-suits brought on the original side of the Madras High Court for damages in connection with alleged libel by each other, of Mrs. Besant on the one side and Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyenga, editor of the *Hindu* and Mr. M. C. Nanjanda Rao on the other, arising out of publications in connection with the suit brought by Narayaniah against Mrs. Besant were withdrawn as they were settled out of court.

Mrs. Annie Besant writes in the *Adyar Bulletin* for August: "Through the kind offices of mutual friends, the editor of the *Hindu* and myself have met and have talked over the position into which we have drifted during the last two and a half years. We have, therefore, withdrawn all pending legal proceedings against each other."

It may be remembered that Mrs. Besant had brought a damage suit against the *Hindu* of Madras for one lakh, and, the latter had brought a counter-suit against her.

RANGOON MYSTERY.

EUROPEAN'S BODY FOUND IN THE RIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug 13.

The dead body of a European, about 35 years old, was picked up in the river off Monkey Point by the Royal Engineers last night. The body was dressed in black trousers, a light coloured waistcoat and shirt and black boots, and had a light coloured leather belt round the waist. The body appeared to have been about ten or fifteen days in the water. The police are investigating the matter.

MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The *Indian Daily News* says that disquieting news has reached Cooch Behar as to the health of His Highness who is in England. The latest telegram says he is slightly better. Mr. N. N. Sen, Civil and Sessions Judge and member of the State Council has left for England.

BOY FALLS 50 FEET.

A fatal accident occurred to a Hindu carpenter lad, Moro Kashinath, who was working at the new docks on Tuesday. He leaned on a window and stretched himself forward to get to a scaffolding. The window was kept in position by means of a rope but was 50 feet above the ground. The rope snapped and the frame was upset, the boy falling and fracturing his skull. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died during the same night.

An inquest was held yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SCOTSMAN KILLED BY MONGOLS.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

to their tent. They were then given ample provisions, for the first time, which was considered a very bad sign. For it is well known that the Mongols, like the British gaol authorities, are not niggardly towards the condemned.

CLOSELY GUARDED.

"The party remained in the tents for twenty-four hours closely guarded. Henningsen then requested to see the Mongol chief to whom he pointed out that they had been promised permission to go to the Great Chief's camp. 'I always thought that a Mongol's word was binding,' added Henningsen. The chief sprang to his feet, saying 'It is. You can go at once. But your friend will not leave us.' 'I shall be quite satisfied' replied Henningsen, 'if I see him and know that he is alive.' 'Then go,' said the chief as he motioned to them to leave the tent. The party, accompanied by an escort of eight men, rode all day, arriving at a camp among the hills at 6 p.m. At the first camp there were about three hundred men; at the other about five hundred. It was a picturesque scene. No outposts could be seen but none was needed for all the surrounding hills were occupied by Mongols. Altogether some thousands must have been there. Before the party reached the second camp, one of the Mongol escort rode on ahead and the party were at once taken to the Great Chief, a man of striking appearance. He appeared about forty-five years of age, and had more the appearance of a Mussulman than that of the ordinary flat-featured Mongol. His manner was friendlier than that of the lesser chief.

"He admitted having received a telegram from the Hutukhtu, instructing him to secure the release of Grant. 'There is a foreigner here,' he added, 'who answers to your description of your friend. But he has joined us. He is now a captain commanding fifty men. You can see him if you promise not to try to persuade him to leave us. If he wishes to go he can do so. But you must not urge him.' Henningsen promised to make no effort at persuasion, and the party were led to a tent at the rear of the camp. The Mongol attendant shouted, and out came a man exactly answering the description of Grant. But he was a Russian, whom Henningsen had previously seen tramping across Mongolia. The party were bitterly disappointed, but they thought they might get some information from the Russian. The latter, however, said he knew nothing of Grant. He had visited Grant at Pangkiang and Grant had been extremely kind to him, had put him up for a few days and had given him food and tobacco.

FINDING OF GRANT'S BELONGINGS.

"The Russian's feet were bare and Henningsen said to him: 'Have you no boots?' 'Oh yes,' replied the man, and walking back into his tent he showed several pairs of boots. 'I have everything I need. Here are my clothes, here is my saddle.' 'Where did you get the saddle?' asked Henningsen, who recognised it as one he owned for several years and had given to Grant when they were leaving Peking. 'The Mongols captured it from the Chinese,' replied the Russian. 'They gave the Chinese troops a good drubbing and captured a lot of supplies.' Henningsen's hopes fell to zero, and while he stood there thinking what was to be done he saw a cart that looked familiar. On going up to the vehicle he recognized it as the one he had purchased for Grant at Kalgan. Inside the cart were Grant's pipe, tobacco pouch, and several other personal belongings of Grant. Henningsen then became angry, and bitterly reproached the Russian. The latter replied that he had no idea the things had belonged to Grant. The Mongols had captured them all from the Chinese, and it was evident that the Chinese had killed and robbed Grant. Henningsen then turned to the Mongols and upbraided them.

"'You must have known that this was not the man I was looking for,' he said 'and as you have all my friend's belongings you must know what has become of him. I shall go and talk to the Great Chief.' One of the Mongols, who had shown the party several small courtesies, then drew Henningsen aside and urged him not to indulge in any further questions. 'Your life and those of all the party depend upon your discretion in this respect,' he said; 'you will not find out any more here but I can tell you that Grant has been killed. Go away in peace. If Grant had done that he would not have been killed.' The party discussed the matter and decided that they could do no more. But when they ceased to question, other Mongols began to talk, always when they were along with the foreigners, and the substance of their statements was that Grant and the three Chinese had been captured and that the Mongols had decided to kill the Chinese. Grant was told that he could go on to Kalgan after his camera had been destroyed. Grant refused to leave the Chinese.

GRANT'S WONDERFUL BRAVERY

"The Mongols gave him the choice of going away at once or being shot with the Chinese. Grant chose the latter, and as he stood in front of the firing party, he taunted the Mongols with their cowardice and laughed in their faces until the Mongols wondered at his bravery. Another Mongol said that the Russian had killed Grant, but the party refused to believe that, for the Russian was a mild-looking man, apparently of a very kindly nature. A peasant by birth, but a rover who had travelled over a large part of the Far East.

"The story of Grant's having been killed by the Mongols is borne out by the fact that when the Russian Legation telegraphed to the Russian Consul-General at Urga to request the Hukhtu's assistance in securing the release of Grant, a reply was received saying that Grant had been killed before the message was demonstrated. A few days later when Mr. Larsen (formerly a missionary in Mongolia, now adviser to the Chinese Government on Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs) telegraphed to Urga, stating that the Mongol raiders had stolen his herd of ponies from near Kalgan, a reply was received shortly stating that the animals would be restored. As the Urga authorities were able to state definitely that Grant was killed, it is noteworthy that they did not mention the manner of his death as they would have been only too ready to do if the blame could have been put upon the Chinese.

CHINESE ATROCITIES.

"At the same time the Chinese troops in Mongolia have recently been guilty of the grossest outrages. Women have been outraged and murdered with their children in the most horrible fashions. Indeed the atrocities of 1900 have been re-enacted in Mongolia and the statement of the Russian showed that an attack upon a foreigner was not impossible. The Russian's story of his joining the Mongols was that while he was quietly passing along one of the main roads, the Chinese troops captured him, took all his effects, stripped him, shot him in three places and left him dead upon the road. The Mongols consequently picked him up, nursed him and treated him with the greatest kindness. 'I shall remain with them,' he said, 'and I shall kill every Chinese that comes my way. They acted like friends towards me. I shall rid the earth of a few before I die.' The mild-looking man looked very determined as he gave expression to these intentions.

"As some excuse for the Chinese soldiers, however, it must be stated that it has been frequently reported that Russians were with the Mongol raiders and that considerable bitterness has thus been aroused. The evidence, however, appears conclusive as regards the death of Grant and the manner of his death. The Chinese all knew him and respected him. He was in their service. The latter fact alone was sufficient to arouse the suspicions of the Mongols. He was an inveterate photographer and some of the photos he took on the way to Pangkiang show the camps of the Mongols. He was an exceedingly fearless man, well-known and highly respected in Peking and various other centres of China. The rescue party is now in Peking, none the worse for their adventures, but mourning the loss of a good friend, who, however, carried out the highest traditions of the British race in circumstances that were not likely ever to be known. He refused to desert four Chinese who looked to him for protection, though they had no other claim to the great sacrifice he made."

GUARDIAN AND WARD.

CONTINUATION OF MRS. BESANT'S ARGUMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

Mrs. Besant, continuing her argument on the subject of the extraordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court, in connection with suits for the custody of the minor sons of Narayaniah, contended that, if the suit could not lie to the District Court of Chingleput, it was not sustainable by the High courts to the file of which the suit was transferred, for the High Court in such cases did not possess any more power than the court of origin. She cited several decisions in support of this contention.

The provisions of the Guardians and Wards Act were then discussed in order to show that the Chingleput District Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the present suit while the minors were outside the jurisdiction of that High Court. She added that in the present case, the plaintiff, wishing to get over the difficulty of non-maintainability of the suit, had recourse to the provisions of sections 4, 17, 19 and 20 to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of the High Court. After examining the provisions of these sections, she contended that they were not applicable to the present case, as they related to suits where the subject matter was property and not minors. The cause of the present action did not arise within the jurisdiction of the Chingleput Court, the subject matter of the suit being not property, but minors who were abroad and beyond the jurisdiction of the court. Mrs. Besant haivng concluded her arguments on the question of jurisdiction. Their Lordships desired to hear Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer on the question before allowing Mrs. Besant to deal with the other grounds of her appeal.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer accordingly commenced his address.

THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, in the course of his arguments, for the sake of convenience proposed to state a number of consecutive propositions which, he said, followed with reference to the view of Trevelyan on this matter. His first submission was, assuming that there was no regulation or Act of any kind, had he the right to recover the boy and to obtain a declaration of guardianship by a suit, and, secondly, what was his remedy and which was the forum? If he had a remedy by virtue of the already existing antecedent right as parent, he was entirely to establish by suit his right of custody, unless there was some enactment or rule which barred his right to use. If he had a right and that right had been infringed by a person, the place of residence of that person who infringed the right was the place to sue.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer then traced the history of the law relating to the Guardians and Wards Act since 1804, and submitted that, clearly, until the Act of 1890, the remedy by suit was not taken away by reason of any special enactments. Common law remedies continued in the absence of any express legislation to the contrary. The Guardians and Wards Act was simply a codification of pre-existing enactments, and was not meant to be an exhaustive code as regards all the rights of parents over children. A detailed consideration of the sections showed that there were cases which were not dealt with in the Act, and so it could not be urged that the remedy by suit was taken away, for then no substituted remedy would be available at all. The pleader then quoted a number of decisions to show that there could be a suit apart from the application, and that the remedy provided by the Act was only a cumulative alternative or concurrent.

MANY A HAIR-RAISING STORY is told by those who have tried ZARINA CANTHARIDINE TONIC. The only preparation that contains the active principle of Cantharis Vesicatoria. Some, who had tested its marvellous effect in preventing hairs falling off and promoting growth, have been heard to say "Oh, that stuff would make hairs grow on a billiard ball." Removes scurf and makes hair soft, silky and glossy.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR'S ASSAULT.

APPLICATION FOR REVISION OF SENTENCE FAILS.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday disposed of an application, presented by Mr. Yusufshah Munshi, the proprietor of the Shah Jahan Palace Hotel, for the revision of the sentence, passed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Campbell, with Mr. G. N. Thakore, appeared for the appellant.

It was stated that the appellant was charged before Mr. Aston, with having assaulted one Abdulla Mahomed, a carpenter. His Worship convicted the appellant and fined him Rs. 25, and ordered that the sum of Rs. 10 out of the fine should be paid to Abdulla as compensation.

Counsel for the appellant said that the case against his client was a false one; that Langra Noor Mahomed bore a grudge against the petitioner, and had persuaded the complainant to get up a false case. Counsel further explained that the appellant belonged to a highly respectable family and the story told by the complainant was an improbable one.

Counsel criticised Mr. Aston's judgment, arguing that it was not a considerate one. The Magistrate had relied on the evidence of one Fernandez, a tailor, who had deposed that the complainant had told him that he went to the hotel to earn four annas and instead of it got four blows.

Mr. Campbell added that for the defence they had cited respectable persons like Dr. Macqueen, Mr. Sharani, a barrister, Mr. Gulistan and Mr. Gajan Narayen. The Magistrate's appreciation of the evidence, recorded in the case, was entirely faulty. The sentence, though a simple one pecuniarily, had greatly damaged the reputation of the appellant, and would seriously hamper him in his business.

Their Lordships rejected the petition, as it showed no grounds for interference.

APPEAL BY A BANK.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar recently passed a decree for Rs. 105,426 in favour of the Indian Specie Bank, Ld., against the Ahmedabad Merchants' Spinning Mills Co., Ltd. In the event of the decree not being satisfied, the sale of the mortgaged property was ordered. The decree was made absolute, but subsequently the company went into liquidation, and the liquidators applied to the District Judge of Ahmedabad for permission to sell the mills. The District Judge granted the permission and, in passing the order, remarked that he saw no reason why the mills should not be sold free of encumbrance, provided a sufficient reserve price was fixed to cover the claims of all the secured creditors as well as those so claiming, and that those funds were invested and not distributed till the settlement of outstanding disputes. He also saw no harm likely to accrue to the Specie Bank. He did not think that there was the likelihood of a decree for sale being passed by the High Court should affect the sale by this court. That decree would be for payment or sale, and if the mills were held at a proper reserve, no difficulty would be found in complying with the order of the High Court. There was nothing that he knew which prevented the sale of a property about which litigation was proceeding. On the other hand, it would clearly be for the benefit of every one that the mills be sold as soon as possible. The District Judge further said that such of the unsecured creditors who appeared, supported the proposal. The liquidators should, therefore, present their proposals for sale on the terms of the letters of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

The Indian Specie Bank appealed to the High Court against the above order of the District Judge, and the hearing came before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad, with Mr. Moos, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Dewan, were for the appellants; while Mr. Desai, with Mr. Thakore, represented the respondents.

It was contended that the Bank was in the position of a secured creditor and as such was independent of the winding up proceedings and was entitled to realise its security, and its right should not be interfered with by the lower court.

By consent, the liquidators admitted the claim of the Bank for principal and interest and costs, as awarded in the High Court suit, and costs of these proceedings and those of the lower court. The Bank will have first charge on the sale proceeds of the mill property, and on such payment the Bank to allow a rebate of Rs. 5,000.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

Venketraman Kamat, Patell of Seralin, was sentenced by Mr. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Kanara, to three years' rigorous inprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 on a charge of criminal breanch of trust as a public servant.

The accused preferred an appeal to the High Court, which was disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. Campbell, instructed by Mr. Nilkant Atmaram, was for the accused, and the Government pleader was for the Crown.

It appeared that a currency note of Rs. 500 was found in Seralin, the village in which the accused was a Patell; a punchnama was madein which a sum of Rs. 50 was entered and the remaining sum of Rs. 450 was appropriated by the accused. The accused was only 19 years of age.

Their Lordships, after considering the circumstances of the case, reduced the sentence to six months' rigorous imprisonment and confirmed the sentence as regards the fine.

APPEAL BY A PARSI CONVICT.

Dossabhai Hiraji, a postal sorter, had been sentenced under the Post Office Act on two charges of theft to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Clements, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. An application for bail was made before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, but it was rejected and his appeal was heard.

Mr. Lovji Wadia, barrister, instructed by Mr. Relay, was for the accused; the Government pleader represented the Crown.

It was stated that, on May 4 the accused was charged with stealing from a parcel sent out to Mrs. Sedgwick, a piece of silk and a pair of socks. He was also charged with the theft on May 7 two pairs of socks belonging to Mr. Sedgwick, Collector of Ahmedabad. Both the parcels were valuable and they came from Messrs. Evans Frazer and Messrs. Whiteaway Liadlaw, Bombay.

The accused was a postal sorter in the trains between Ahmedabad and Prantej.

The accused's defence was that there was no other evidence against himexcept that of the Police Sub-Inspector. His duty terminated after the safe delivery of the parcels at Prantej; he could not be held responsible for the articles having been subsequently tampered with. The Sub-Inspector of Police had tricked him into incriminating himself by holding out inducements. He further stated that the theft must have been committed by the postal peon or by the Collector's servants.

After the argements of counsel, the court rose for the day.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. B. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Chapman charged Ahmed Haji Omar, with forgery and giving false information to a public servant at the last Municipal by-election, held in the Fort Ward on June 5. Mr. Noor Mahomed Haji Dada, J. P., was charged with the abetment of the offences.

Mr. H. Campbell, barrister, instructed by Mr. Leslie Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, appeared for the first accused, and Mr. G. D. Davar and Mr. Joseph Baptista, barristers, Mr. S. B. Kapadia and Mr. Ballubhai T. Desai, pleaders, defended the second accused.

Evidence for the defence was resumed.

Hormazd Sheriar Irani said he knew the second accused since his childhood. He did not know Dr. Sukhia. Once he had seen him motor to his shop with Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijeebhoy. Dr. Sukhia gave him a letter to be delivered to Noor Mahomed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Campbell, witness said that the second accused and he were like two brothers, but the witness would not stand by him if he was in trouble.

Tarmahomed, a servant of the second accused, was next called. He deposed to Dr. Sukhia having motored to the shop in the company of another Parsi gentleman, and to Dr. Sukhia having written out a memo. and handing it over to the witness to deliver to the second accused (the master of the witness) who was then at Mahim.

Mr. Payne, addressing the court on behalf of the first accused, said that he was a boy just out of school, and if he was at all guilty of any offence, it was owing to his having carried out the order of those under whom he was employed. No useful purpose could be served by punishing youths of his class. The intention of the Government was not to increase the number of criminals. He was led to commit the offence at the instigation of others and the most the boy was guilty of was only a mistake. He urged upon the court the necessity of dealing with the accused under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused had not acted with the intention of either deceiving or causing any harm or wrongfulness to anybody. What he did was under the orders of his master, and when the order was carried out, he honestly believed he was performing his duty. When he signed the name of Haji Cassam Mota, he did so under the orders of the munim of the firm. Several men of the firm had deposed that they had orders to sign Haji Cassam's name on particular occasions.

The further hearing was adjourned.

PICK-POCKET SENTENCED.

Mamoo Amirudin, who recently arrived in Bombay, was leaving a shop in Sbaik Memon-street, having made some purchases, when Mamoo Ebrahim, alias Juma Aman gave him a push and ran away. The former found that his purse also had been taken. It contained Rs. 18.

Mamoo ran after the other man, who finding that his pursuer was too quick for him, handed the purse to somebody in the street, who immediately vanished.

The thief was, however, subsequently caught, and was charged by Sub-Inspector Karnick before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, and was sent to prison for four months.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

VALUABLE JEWELLERY STOLEN FROM A ROOM.

Rustamji Cawasji Kharadi, a Parsi, residing on the ground floor of a chawl in De Lisle-road, has reported to the police the theft of gold ornaments set with precious stones, of the value of Rs. 3,465, from his room.

It appears that he locked his room at 9 a.m on Tuesday and went to Thana. On his return in the afternoon he found the lock of the room wrenched off, his cupboards forced open, and the contents rifled.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

George Michael, formerly head clerk and salesman in the Bombay Tract and Book Society, was convicted and sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, on one of the series of charges of criminal breach of trust brought against him by the Rev. Mr. James Smith, the manager of the Society. The present case was on a charge of having misappropriated postage stamps of the value of Rs. 9-2-6 belonging to the Society, between August and December, 1911, while the accused was doing the work of despatching clerk.

Inspector Spiers prosecuted, and Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

CONVICTS BURNED TO DEATH.

Reports from Jackson (Miss), state that thirty-five negro prisoners on the Oakley Convict Farm were, during the mail week trapped by fire on the second floor of an antiquated convict cage and burnt to death. Only one wooden stairway led from the ground to the second storey, and this was early blocked by the flames. The prisoners tore frantically at the barred windows, and their screams brought out the guards, but a rescue was impossible.

PISA'S LEANING TOWER LEANING STILL MORE.

Steps are being taken to strengthen the famous leaning tower at Pisa which is inclining more and more though imperceptibly, from the vertical. Its condition is considered to be becomming dangerous. A committee presided over by the Director-General of Fine Arts, has decided to drain the subterranean part of the tower into which water from the river Arno has percolated and to broaden the foundation.

HALF-A-CROWN FOR A PENNY.

An elderly man, Alfred Field, charged at Old-street, London with being drunk and disorderly, was said to have been offering a crowd of people half-a-crown for a penny.

The policeman who arrested him thought the half-crown was a spurious one, but it was afterwards found to be genuine.

Magistrate: A public benefactor!

Field: I am a bit of a wit, and must have my little joke.

He was discharged.

SCHOOLBOY'S ADVENTURES.

Arthur Edward Gunn, aged fourteen, hated school so much that he ran away from his home at Ipswich ten days ago. He has just come back, under police escort, weary of his lonely exile, but still determined to have no more to do with lessons. According to his story, he spent his "vacation" on Felixstowe Heath, sleeping under bushes and living on sticks of rhubarb and cabbage stalks he purloined from gardens. Eventually he returned to Christchurch Park Ipswich where a policeman found him and took him back to his sorrowing parents.

PLEA FOR LONG-HAIRED MEN.

Too much hair-cutting was suggested as a cause of baldness by Dr. F. H. Barendt, a skin specialist, of Liverpool, at a sectional meeting of the British Medical Conference a Brighton. "Why is it there are so many bald men and so few bald women?" he asked. "I believe it is because men will not let their hair grow to a proper length. The average man wears his hair about an inch long, whereas it should be at least thirteen or fourteen inches."

Dr. Barendt afterwards explained to a representative of this journal that he considered nature was affronted by frequent cutting of the hair.

JOKE ON A REGIMENT.

A practical joker at Ancenis (Loire-Inferieure) roused the entire garrison of that town the other night from their beds. The regiment was to start on a route march the next day, and when at three in the morning the bugle rang out before the barrack windows the men hurried into their uniforms and fell into parade order.

The guard on duty at the gates, however, assured the men that they were mistaken, and a patrol sent out to scour the vicinity returned with the culprit, an ex-regimental bugler, who had been drinking, and thought it excellent fun to rouse the barracks in the middle of the night.

WAR ON FLIES IN PARIS.

The request to "kill that fly" stares from thousands of hoardings in Paris, and the heat, which returned in mail week after a long absence, has very much broadened the field of operations. The committee of the municipality charged with the questions of public health and hygiene have studied the results of the anti-fly crusades in England and America and are thoroughly convinced that the fly is a pest to be exterminated if possible. Accordingly M. Hennion, the Prefect of Police, caused to be distributed no less than 500,000 circulars for posting in public places, in the schools, offices, factories and even cafes, urging war on flies.

RECOVERY OF ANCIENT BUST.

Much interest is manifested in the discovery at Baltimore of an ancient Greek bust stolen from the Athens Museum fifteen years ago, says the Washington correspondent of the "The Times." While the identity of the bust is not, of course, absolutely established, there seems little doubt about it. That, at any rate, is the opinion of the Greek Charge d'Affaires., who has taken possession of it and has asked his Government for instructions. The piece represents the head and shoulders of a girl about five years old. It is of Parian marble, and when found at Baltimore was broken at the neck. The discovery was due to a family quarrel among some Greeks, the possessor of the bust being informed upon by his nephew, who knew that the Greek Government has spent large sums in looking for it. The possessor, who is called Nemphos, says that he bought it from another Greek. When discovered the bust was buried in a cellar.

MOTHER-IN-LAW'S PRIVILEGE.

French women whose daughters marry doctors have the right to expect medical attention free. Such is the gist of a judgment which has just been given by the Sixth Civil Chamber of Paris.

Dr. Carrez, of St. Quentin (Nord), attended his mother-in-law in her last illness, and after her death he claimed £140 from her estate as honorarium for services rendered.

The courts dismissed the plaintiff's claim on the ground that he was only accomplishing the natural duties incumbent on his alliance with the dead woman's family, and was, therefore, not justified in asking for payment.

YEAR'S RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AT HOME.

In its report on railway accidents in 1912 the Board of Trade shows that all told the railways last year were responsible for 1,010 deaths; 8,700 persons were injured. Compared with the year 1911, this is a decrease of 60 in the number of deaths and an increase of 355 in the number of injured.

The average yearly number of killed during the period 1901-1910 was 1,096, and the average number injured 7,348. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, and so forth, nineteen passengers and six railway servants were killed last year and 683 passengers and 154 railway servants injured, while ninety passengers and 337 railway servants were killed by accidents from other causes, and 2,146 passengers and 5,408 railway servants injured. Sixty-nine persons passing over railways at level crossings were killed and thirty-two injured. Of trespassers (including suicides) 458 were killed and 127 injured.

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AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE KIANGSI RISING.

EXCITEMENT IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, July 19.

There is great excitement at present in Shanghai, especially among the adherents of the Kuomintang, at the news of the happenings in Kiangsi, especially as many of the telegrams reaching here report successes for the Kiangsi troops, and there is much talk of declaring the independence of Shanghai. Considerable excitement is also reported to prevail at Nanking, and it is said preparations are in train for a rising in support of the Kiangsi people, but these preparations would require a week to complete. The situation is undoubtedly critical and a good deal will depend on whether the Northern or Southern forces get the upper hand in the present fighting in Kiangsi.

Many reports have been current regarding the movements and intentions of General Hwang Hsing, and in some quarters he was said to be at Hukow assisting ex-Tutuh Li Liehchun in his opposition to the advance of the Northern troops. However, General Hwang Hsing was undoubtedly in Shanghai on Monday morning and so could not have been in Kiangsi during the fighting. A circumstantial report; nevertheless, was current on Tuesday forenoon that the General left for Nanking on Monday night, with the view of raising the standard of revolt there, and there appears to be little doubt, however, that important events are expected to occur at Nanking in the immediate future.

It is reported by the local Chinese Press that owing to the Kiangsi troubles Yuan Shih-kai has sent a telegram to Admiral Li Ti-hsing at Shanghai through the Naval Minister Admiral Liu Kwan-hsiun ordering him to despatch warships to the Yangtse river to guard the provinces jointly with the army and also to send warships to Kiukiang. The telegraphic communication between Kiukiang and Shanghai is interrupted and thus the warships Nanasun and Yinjui which came to Shanghai from Taku were ordered to proceed to the Yangtse on the 15th July to report upon the actual state of affairs at Kiukiang.

NANKING IN REVOLT.

The revolution in Kiangsi has now spread further down river, and Kiangsu has definitely joined hands with the central province, at the instigation of General Hwang Hsing. From a correspondent in Nanking we learn that on Tuesday morning, General Hwang Hsing, on arrival in Nanking from Shanghai, at once convened a meeting of the officers of the headquarters of the First and Eight Divisons, the meeting being held at the official residence of the Commander of the Eight Division. At that meeting it was decided to join the movement originated in Kiangsi, the forces to be called "The Army to Attack Yuan Shih kai." General Huang Hsing was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the forces and it was also decided to ask Tsen Chun-hsuan, formerly Viceroy of Canton and Szechwan, to take the position of Generalissimo. It was also decided that any commander of troops who refused to join the movement should be shot, and as a consequence of this decision, General Chen, the Commander of the First Division, and General Wu, the Commander of the Forts, who remained loyal to Yuan Shih-kai, were killed. A formal declaration of war against the Provisional President was then made.

Chen Teh-chun, the Tutuh of Kiangsu, was forced to join the movement. It is said that he made an attempt to escape to Pukow.

Arrangements were made to give full protection to foreigners, and a guard of ten soldiers, taken from the Eighth Division, was provided for each consulate.

Previous to the declaration of revolution a large quantity of ammunition was transported from the city to Hsiakwan, for what purpose is not known.

It is stated that the Eighth Division intends to occupy the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, which probably General Chang Hsun, the famous defender of Nanking for the Manchus, who is understood to have thirty thousand men under his command and is known to be thoroughly loyal to Yuan, will also attempt to seize, so that a clash between the two forces is imminent. Some Chinese papers this morning stated that the Shanghai-Nanking Railway had ceased to run trains beyond Chinkiang, but on inquiries we were informed that the full service to Nanking is being maintained, so that apparently no danger is anticipated to travellers along the line.

The question of the Kiangnan Arsenal is one of much interest. It is unlikely that the garrison, said to number less than 2,000 Northern troops, will be allowed to long hold such an important place for Yuan, and indeed it is said that a summons to surrender has already been or will soon be made, and that in the event of a refusal to surrender, which is not anticipated, arrangements for an attack are in progress.

There has been something of a panic in the money market as a result of the events at Nanking and the Dollar Rate had a sudden rise, closing, it is reported, at 80.

KIANGSU TUTUH ESCAPES TO SHANGHAI.

So far there is little fresh to chronicle in connection with the declaration of war against the Provisional President. It appears that the Nanking Eighth Division have seized the southern portion of the Tientsin Pukow Railway and have advanced some distance along the line, and skirmishing, which appears to be unimportant, is reported. It is said nine provinces have announced their adherence to the Nanking party, and if this statement is well founded an exhausting civil war is likely. None of the untoward events predicted for Shanghai on Wednesday night have so far eventuated. Strict guard was kept at the Arsenal, but little of a suspicious nature transpired the torrential rain perhaps having a deterrent effect on would be assailants. However, if a serious campaign is intended by the South the Arsenal cannot be allowed to remain in the hands of Yuan's men, and it was again reported on Thursday that a request was to be made to the 2,000 northern soldiers in charge of the Arsenal to immediately hand over that place to the charge of the Southerners. On Wednesday night, all the small shops in the vicinity of the Arsenal were open as usual, and the various police stations in the city had taken all precautions for an eventuality. The Arsenal searchlight was at work during a greater part of the night, and the roads round about were patrolled by special batches of soldiers, but nothing of any moment happened. The report was current during the day that an advance would be made on the Arsenal by the 3,000 or more southern soldiers stationed at the camps within a radius of two miles of the Arsenal, but no such thing occurred in fact there would appear to be more than usual quietness in those regions.

There does not appear to be much fervour in Shanghai for the army to punish Yuan Shih-kai and the Merchant class especially are understood to look on the new movement with little enthusiasm. And, indeed, in view of the complete stoppage of all business which has resulted this, is not to be wondered at. It is believed the piece-goods auctions will have to be abandoned for sometime, as was the case during the active period of the revolution, while the excitement in the money market continues and the dollar rate has continued to rise. The exchange for dollars has risen at the Foreign Exchange banks while at some of Chinese banks as much as 79 and 80 taels are asked for 100 dollars. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce are understood to be making inquries with a view to, if possible, preventing or limting hostilities and bring about an early settlement.

A good deal of importance is placed on the attitude of the Fleet. The loyalty of the officers to the Peking Government is believed to be somewhat doubtful but so far no overt act is reported and indeed there appears to be no particular activity on the part of the naval men, but this may be accounted for by the fact that few of the gunboats or cruisers can be described as effective.

It is reported, on good authority, that Ching Teh-chun, the Tutuh of Kiangsu, who was forced to enter the movement, and Ying Teh-huan, the Civil Administrator of Kiangsu, have managed to elude the vigilance of their friends. Ching Tse-chih, Commander of the Eighth Division, has been appointed Tutuh of Kiangsu in place of the vanished Ching Teh-chun, while Chang Tsze has been elected Civil Administrator of Kiangsu.

Reports from Kiukiang are to the effect that heavy rains are interfering with the movements of the troops there, and that there has been no serious engagement so far, but that the Northern forces are being constantly reinforced from Wuchang and have secured a very strong position, now practically surrounding the Southern troops.

So far as the Foreign Settlements and the French Concessions are concerned, every precaution is being taken by the responsible authorities. French sailors have been landed to assist in preserving the inviolability of the concession, while the police and volunteer headquarters in Frenchtown and the International Settlements are also on the qui vive. At the same time no trouble is anticipated, and there appears to be no cause for alarm.—*Celestial Empire.*

THE YANGTZE OUTBREAK.

Shanghai, July 17.

The practical impossibility of getting accurate news even on the simplest matters of fact makes it extremely difficult to foresee the outcome of the struggle in the Yangtze valley. But with all allowance for rumours, there can hardly be a question that the position is most critical, and the effect of recent events upon the Chinese in particular has been magical. We are reminded of the early days of the revolution when the white flags went up one day the dragon flags the next, according to the reported fluctuations of success on either side. As in the revolution, there is some tendency among the smaller fry, egged on no doubt, by the Cantonese element, to shout for the South on the strength of supposed successes. But this feeling is not shared by the more responsible men, who have more than once declared themselves with evident sincerity in favour of the President. For the moment however, all parties are waiting to see which way the cat will jump. The report that the fighting just south of Kiukiang between the 11th and 14th instant was little more than a brush between outposts is suported by the probabilities of the case. If a decisive action had been fought we must have received news of it by now. In itself, Kiangsi might be considered of small importance. But how much farther do the seeds of revolt extend? The accounts given by our correspondent of the Wuchang conspiracy show plainly that it goes far deeper than was at first apparent. Nanking appears ready to fall into line with the military proclamation which we reproduced yesterday and it is said that the revolutionaries are well established about Pukou and even in northern Hupeh at a point not far west of the railway.

Not the least of the many obscurities of the situation, as it is also among the most important points, is the amount of money that the revolutionaries command. Immense quantities of ammunition are spoken of and numbers of men are reported as being moved from this place to that. Yet it appears to be undisputed that when application for funds was made to the Chinese of the Straits Settlements and Peru and in Shanghai it was refused for any but industrial purposes. In these circumstances there would seem to be more than a little ground for the theory that the revolutionaries are speculating on the chances of one or two initial successes to win over adherents. If they beat back the northern troops from Kiukiang before reinforcements arrive, the probabilities point to an outbreak in other localities. If the reverse should happen, the boasted rebellion may come to naught. Our Hsuchowfu correspondent reports skirmishing to the north of that city. But with General Chang Hsun and his well equipped force astride the railway at Yenchowfu, Peking ought to be safe against an advance from Pukou, unless indeed General Huang Hsing is surrounded by some very valiant lieutenants. One point, however, may be emphasized. In the former revolution the sympathy of the people was, as a whole, with the rebels and against the Manchus. In the present instance the business community is either apathetic or inclined towards President Yuan. All the high-flown talk about the President's supposed crimes does not hide the sordid fact that this is a movement either of personal hostility to Yuan Shih-kai or, what is worse, of baffled placeseekers. That, of course, was the real mainspring of the first revolution, and China will have no illusions as to its influence in the second. To say that the province of Kiangsi will not endure the presence of northern troops is pure clap-trap, comparable only to the plea of former Shanghai Taot is that they could not answer for the peasants of Henli if a regatta were held there. It proves nothing, except, politically, the utter disruption of China and the impossibility of persuading provincial magnates to sacrifice local considerations to the union of the whole country.

This aspect of the movement against Peking has an appeal far beyond the people of China, one with which the revolutionaries will do well to reckon. So long as there was a remote possibility that patriotism played a part in the revolt the Powers were content to watch from afar. But can that policy remain unaltered in face of another rebellion, the meaning of which is so brutally apparent, so nakedly self-seeking? As Mr. Drummond reminds us to-day, the Powers are virtually committed to a protection of China for the sake of the bondholders who lent their money, not on China's promises, but because of their own Governments' gurantee. We do not for a moment imagine that the revolutionaries will be deterred from their undertaking by such considerations, but it is none the less necessary to state the position plainly. If the North succeeds in inflicting a severe lesson on the revolutionaries, it may solve the question of government once and for all. But it is to be feared that the springs of economic unrest go very deep and that it may yet need some ontside hand to guide them into channels where they will cease to be an unending source of disquiet to China.

THE SOUTHERN REVOLT.

Shanghai, July 18.

Once again we appear to have entered upon the old and well remembered period of hopes and fears, the former for the moment clearly predominating. That excellent barometer of Chinese feeling, the price of the dollar points to the dissipation of the storm centre of Wednesday; and the letters and telegrams from Kiukiang which we publish to-day indicate that there is no lack of reason for the greater tranquillity which set in yesterday. The fighting southwards of Kiukiang last Saturday, Sunday and Monday would appear to have been persistent but not sanguinary. Enough, however, seems to have been done to disincline the Kiansi troops for further adventures near the river, on which indeed it is not a little extraordinary considering the probable vagueness of the reward offered, that they should ever have been persuaded to embark. In anything like a fair fight, on reasonably equal terms, the northern soldier has in every contest of the last two years proved superior to the southern; and in recalling General Li Yuan-hung's recent declaration that he could take care of the South while President Yuan controlled the North, it will be remembered that General Li is not the man to indulge in empty boasting. Another factor in the restoration of confidence is the delay of the South to record any striking success—a delay as dangerous to their prospects now as it was fatal to the North in 1911. Every day wasted is so much the more drain on Southern resources, so much the less chance of winning over adherents.

PRESIDENT'S DESPOTISM.

In another respect the past is curiously recalled. *Mutatis mutandis* the numerous proclamations which are now hurled at President Yuan, denouncing his "despotic actions" "gross relations of the Constitution" and "many outrageous deeds," differ in no way from those that were launched at the Manchus, and bear as little evidence of sincerity or of the true motives which inspire the revolt. Once again the high sounding title of "punitive expedition" is employed to dignity an armed attempt upon the fat things of the capital; and foreigner under a pledge of protection, are adjured to maintain strict neutrality. How far the men who draft this sort of staff believe what they write we do not know. But no dispassionately minded person, Chinese or foreign, is in the least impressed. Bitter experience has shown that revolutionary promises are as brittle as revolutionary professions of faith, and Chinese history under the Republic threatens to go on repeating itself *ad nauseam*. Let us suppose for the sake of argument that the Yangtze revolt is successful, and that Tsen Chun-hsuan, the former Viceroy of Canton, duly becomes President as at present planned. If all reports be true he is the last man, when in power, to stand any nonsense. Scorpions will be used to chastise the unruly where Yuan has but tickled them with feathery bamboo. And in a year's time, we should once more be bombarded with denunciations of the President's crimes, once more there would be official announcements of the repudiation of all allegiance to the capital, and foreigners would again be required to stand aside from the path of another punitive expedition.

That is the real seriousness of the situation in China to-day, deriving from factors in the political temperament of the country far deeper than the revolt under contemplation. It is one thing to beat back the revolutionaries but another to control them permanently one thing to give the malcontents the constitution for which they may momentarily clamour, another to make sure that they will remain satisfied with it for three weeks together. And these considerations bring us back two fundamental question on which the future of China depends. Can the whole country be controlled from Peking. Can it ever or at least within reasonable prevision remain permanently united within a Republican form of government? The answer to the one question appears to depend upon the answer to the other. It might be possible to unite the different jarring elements within the nation, as least to keep them under control from Peking, were a monarchy restored, in strong hands, as China was more or less controlled by the early Emperors of the last dynasty. But we doubt very much whether the country can ever be brought into absolute harmony under any scheme of Republicanism remotely deserving of the name. The discrepancies of provincial characteristics are too great, the country too vast, the claims of local interests too absorbing.—*N. C. Herald.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Ex erpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay, held on the 4th August.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th July, 1913.	Total from 1st April to 25th July, 1913.	For week ending 25th July, 1912.	Total from 1st April to 25th July, 1912.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	15	426	18	411
Vessels piloted out of Harbour	18	426	20	413
Vessels transported	20	43	12	275
Vessels attended to	5	44	1	39
Vessels warped	...	5	...	2

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THE TWO SERVICES.

DREADNOUGHTS IN ARREAR.

It is impossible to reconcile Mr. Churchill's statement that "everywhere throughout the vast area of warship construction the contractors are earning their money, and vessels of various types are advancing rapidly to their completion," with the actual position of the capital ships belonging to the programmes for 1911-12 and 1912-13. Arrears in shipbuilding are accumulating with each successive year's programme, and incidentally the extent to which new construction has been retarded is exemplified by the fact that only this week the Audacious, of the 1910-11 programme, has entered upon her trials, and the Ajax, of the same programme, has not yet reached this stage. Instead, therefore, of the five armoured ships of the 1910-11 programme being in commission on March 1, as was intended, the last pair of them will not be ready for service till September or October. The armoured ship programme of 1911-12 cannot possibly be completed before next midsummer, and not one of the Government built or contract ships of the 1912-13 programme has yet entered the water. The first to do so will probably be the Queen Elizabeth at Portsmouth on October 16—a year all but five days from the laying-down date; and in November the Warspite, which was laid down at Devenport on October 31 last, will be launched in November so that it will have taken over a year to pass this vessel through the construction stage. The contract-built ships, Malaya Valiant, and Barham, are equally in arrear. The effect of this continual retardation will be to throw the 1913-14 programme so much behind that all calculations of Dreadnought strength in the spring of 1915 will be delusive.

THE SHORTAGE OF NAVAL LIEUTENANTS.

If report speaks true, the invitation of the Admiralty to officers of the merchant service, who have served or are serving twelve months afloat in a man-of-war, permanently to connect themselves with the Royal Navy, is not meeting with that success that was anticipated, in view of what happened on a former occasion when a similar invitation was readily accepted by well over 100 officers of the mercantile marine. On the other hand the warrant officers of the Navy are asking that more of their number shall be selected to qualify for lieutenants' duties, through the rank of mate. These officers point out that they have much less to learn, and much less to unlearn, to fit themselves for the work that lieutenants perform in the Navy, than officers who are drawn from the mercantile marine, even if these latter have served two years afloat instead of one in a man-of-war. The warrants also point to the success of the mate scheme for recruiting wardroom officers from the warrant and lower deck messes, so far as it has at present gone, and argue that there is no excuse for a shortage of lieutenants in the fleet while so much good material lies so close to the hands of the Admiralty. Although they couch their claim in very moderate and restrained language, it is plain that naval warrant officers look upon these openings as a service birthright at a time of stress such as the present. They leave the question of the fitness of individuals entirely in the hands of their senior officers, whom they very properly point out have unequalled opportunities of judging a man's fitness for a lieutenant's position before they recommend him to the Admiralty as a candidate to qualify for that rank.

AN AMUSING EPISODE.

The Army must have roared with laughter at the result of the shoot for the First Stage of Queen Mary's Prize at Bisley. This competition, which is on strictly Service lines, was formerly confined to "non-expert" riflemen of the Territorial Force, namely, those who in the last five years have not won a shooting prize worth £5. This year, however, this restriction was removed, and various well-known shots, including at least two King's Prize winners, proceeded to compete for it. Now, if there is one argument that the bull's eye shooter firmly believes in more than another, it is the one which declares that the man who is an expert at the bull's eye can take on any other form of target with equal facility. Whether this is the case or not is difficult to prove, and we do not wish to suggest that the result of one competition is conclusive evidence on the subject, but the facts remain that neither of the two eminent King's Prizemen succeeded in getting into the first hundred places.

NEW MACHINE GUNS.

Machine guns are much in favour just now and this year's patterns are a great improvement on former types as regards lightness, a quality which enables them to be carried up into the front fighting line. The machine guns on tripod mountings are now nearly as handy as the "portable" type, which has only a prop under the muzzle, and their shooting is far more accurate. The portable type has accordingly been practically dropped, except for cavalry. The new maxim weighs only 78lb. without shield, and the Schwarlose only about 70lb. The latter has a knuckle-jointed breech action, a type which is coming into favour in place of the straight bolt. Great things are expected of the Maag barrel-cooler. This is a water jacket with external radiator and internal air tubes, through which air is sucked at each shot by the action of the muzzle blast. It is stated that this prevents the water from boiling during rapid fire, avoiding the formation of visible steam and the necessity for replenishing the water-jacket.

CORNS HAVE EARS, but these are perhaps the only ears in the east that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes, "Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

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IF YOU PLEASE.

BY HAROLD WHITAKER.

COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

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George Hollis sat in his little bed-sittin room in Bloomsbury, although his three weeks' summer holiday was not half over, and looked at the outside of his morning's correspondence—one letter, which bore the postmark "Trexville-sur-Mer."

A puzzled look came into his blue eyes and something like a flush into his newly-tanned cheeks as he turned the letter this way and that without the decision to open it.

Trexville! He had left Trexville an eternity of two days ago.

Why he had ever gone to that ultra-smart, entirely French watering-place was the mystery.

He found—at Trexville-sur-Mer—that France was made entirely for millionaires, and in other ways did not meet his expectations.

And so George, two days after his arrival, dressed, as his holiday custom was, in an old grey flannel suit, felt bitter. He thought of his wasted two days and of the nineteen days to be wasted. The weather was gruelling. The sun sat heavily on the long white town, on the blatant Casino, on the myriad bathing-cabins, and the tabernacles of people enjoying themselves in some inexplicable way. He felt envious, too, for nearly the first time since he had left his public school to go to the "office." He was far from his own dingy hostelry and near the Hotel de Paris and the still more gorgeous Palais, and the sight of their dazzling denizens as they passed into Gargantuan motor-cars or wandered to impossibly exclusive golf-links or prohibitive lawn-tennis clubs or down to bathe in some exorbitant fashion in the sea, filled him with a rancour that folks streaming from the Ritz in London had never aroused. And he was lonely—horribly, horribly lonely.

But one must be interested in something, and gradually George's interest was aroused in a group near him. It consisted of an obvious father, a big, hard-visaged man in cashmere clothes, his daughter, who might have come out of a band-box, and an elderly female, difficult to place, who could never have got into one. The daughter's big black eyes were blazing, and her mobile lips were talking, talking hard at her father, who just occasionally looked up at her over his spectacles. The elderly female alternatively uttered something very piercing and fell asleep.

Then a change came over the group as a fourth person joined it. He was of the type that George had learned to loathe. He was small; he was pale. His two little eyes were close together. His clothes were exquisitely fine and finely exquisite; and when he spoke, which he appeared to do with a kind of polite insolence, he made gestures which displayed flashing nails and a big jewelled ring. The father became genial with a trace of deference. The older woman swayed happily like a buoy in summer seas; but the daughter turned her long lashes down over her big black eyes and shut her full lips firmly over her pearly little teeth, and looked as unalive as a very expensive doll. It was a long while before the lids went up and the big eyes wandered round—appealingly, George thought—and when they did, in the end they fixed themselves on George.

They looked George all over, from his old straw hat to his old brown shoes, and when at last they rested on the blue eyes in George's reddening face they seemed to have found something. What, George could not imagine.

The party rose to go to the Palais. On the girl's chair was a book. George saw it quite plainly, and wondered why she did not. He made a movement forward, but a momentary glance of her eye told him not to retrieve it.

It was not till the others were round the corner of the Bureau de Poste, which is on the Plage side of the road, that the girl turned, half running

George moved to the book and held it out to her.

"If you please—you will 'five o'clock' at the Palais," she said and ran away.

There was apparently no answer.

George spent the day idiotically wondering whether he should "five o'clock" at the Palais. It was sheer waste of time, because, of course, he had to go.

He felt like a roach at a party of goldfish, and he began to wonder and wonder what it was all about, as he saw the possessor of the black eyes seated without a sign of recognition on her face with the same party of three. The little man was speckless in some different fashion, but the father had assumed a costume of funeral black.

After a long, long time the party rose and went towards the main entrance. From his window George saw the father embrace his daughter, clasp both the hands of the little man, bow low to the lady he had mentally christened "the Walrus," and enter a motor-car, which drove off. The other three returned to their places.

With still wondering eyes George could see that the little man was making himself agreeable, that the Walrus had swayed herself to sleep, and that the girl was saying *oui* and *non*. He could not think why he had been invited to see the little man make himself agreeable and the adorable lady say *oui* and *non*.

Finally the girl rose, awoke the Walrus and dispatched the little man to the Bureau for their keys. On his return he kissed their hands and proceeded to accompany them to the lifts. As they passed, the girl, being last, quite deliberately placed her book, the same book on a chair near George. Then, when they were round the corner, she ran back as before, and again found George, with the book in his hand.

"It is so difficult always to lose one's book," she said almost petulantly to George, as though it were his fault, and looked at his old flannel suit with some dislike. "You will bathe from the Casino cabins at eleven o'clock to-morrow—if you please."

Then she gave him a dazzling smile and ran off.

George stood still and shook his flaxen head. It was all too complicated for him.

Of course he wasted fruitless hours wondering whether he should bathe at eleven o'clock from the Casino cabins, and equally, of course, he did bathe—from No. 36, at a total cost of about seven francs.

Without being vain he did expect to see the lady of the strange commands somewhere in the neighbourhood, but he was disappointed, and after half an hour's fruitless search made his way back to No. 36.

His old grey flannel suit was not there, but in its place were carefully folded garments of some light cashmere. His straw hat, too, was missing, or had become metamorphosed into a soft round felt montrosity. At first he thought he had found the wrong cabin, but on clothes he noticed a sheet of paper. On it was written, "If you please..."

George put on the clothes. He hated them, but he put them on, and they fitted—more or less. Then, in a bewildered way, he went up the steps to the terrace of the Casino.

She was sitting there, and by her side was the Walrus.

She did not appear to be conscious of his presence, but curiously enough at the moment of his approach rose to buy a copy of the *Journal*. Still, apparently buying from the paperboy, she came round the corner of the Casino; and George knew that he was bound to go there, too.

She looked approval.

"They are my brother's," she said. He is chic—altogether 'Newmarket.' He is doing his service." That was all the explanation she deigned to give as to why George should wear uncomfortably his peacock's tail. Then she held out a paper and a fountain-pen. The paper contained a brief message to the manager of George's hotel, asking him to send his things immediately to the Palais! "If you please" she said.

And so George signed his name.

"You stay now at the Palais she ordered At two o'clock your motor-car will be at the entrance, and you will take me for a drive—and then she ran away.

When the magic of the pursed red lips and the glowing black eyes had left him, it suddenly dawned on George that if one was going to live at the Palais and be the owner of a motor-car—if one in fact were going to take any part in this Arabian Night's Entertainment—one ought to have more than fifteen louis to his name. It was all frankly impossible. He became filled with a stern resolve to regain his grey flannels his liberty of action and his *pension* room at his own hotel. But the question What is it all about is always too strong for youth. His ainless tramping of the Plage was waste of time. Fate had ordained that he should be at the Palais at the hour of *dejeuner*.

His room and his table had been reserved from him, he discovered, at the bureau; and in some bungling way he managed to elicit the information that the adorable lady was Mademoiselle Plon; that the little man was the Vicomte de Champeliere; and that the Walrus had a name that was unpronounceable.

What was he to do? That was the great question. Should he go up and say that he had met her at a dance or something? George rehearsed the greeting with infinite care and much misgiving, until the entrance of the ladies to the dining-room settled the answer to his question on the spot. The black eyes showed absolutely no sign of recognition. Throughout the long dreary meal he got no glance.

George's imagination had been at work, but now it struck. He began to doubt whether he really had a motor-car.

He went out into the hall, determined to wake up and then the porter came up and told him deferentially that the motor-car he had ordered was at the door.

He fell back again into dreamland and the motor-car of his dreams was before him enormous and white and throbbing with a chauffeur like the Genie of the Lamp.

And she really came with a smile of welcome to meet him. But she stayed to ask questions at the bureau and kept on asking them till the Vicomte appeared and saw her. Then she ran down the steps to the car got in, held out her hand to George and told the Genie to drive to Perroux.

The car leapt down the Plage and for the first mile George saw only the round curve of her chin and the line of her lips below the sweep of her motoring hat. Then just as the raging question Why Why was about to be blurted out, she turned suddenly to him with a little ripple of laughter and began to talk, preposterously, of cricket!

For fifteen miles she talked of the things she declared were English, and with swift little gestures and adorable little "moues" gave a series of imitations of English life—of the English "sportsman" the English "pere de famille," and the English "miss" and George was so busy watching the dainty little hands and the quick lights and shadows of her face that he had no time or opportunity to ask his "Why? Why?" at all.

At Perroux she ate a great many cakes.

And then they returned. The only explanation she gave of the return or of anything else was that the Walrus with the unpronounceable name would wake up at four. For the remainder of the journey she talked—George could not see that it was in the least inappropriate—of the sea and the moon and other nice things. And sometimes she hummed little fragments of rather sad little tunes. George could not believe that the Palais was real when he saw it; but he saw also the Walrus looking down on them from an upper window, and she seemed very real indeed.

So did the Vicomte de Champeliere, who stood on the steps bowing to Mademoiselle and fixing a very insolent stare on George.

She scarcely noticed the bow, but beamed on George and put her little hand on his sleeve; and together the three passed through the hall and into the corridor where the lifts are. There was no one else there, and the Vicomte thought he saw his opportunity of brushing George aside.

"Non, non!" exclaimed the girl, and George stood his ground, and he and the little man stared at each other.

"Monsieur ne comprend pas qu'il est de trop," said he Vicomte.

"C'est vous, m'sieu, qui ne comprenez rien," broke in the girl.

The little man responded with a torrent which was unintelligible to George.

Mademoiselle stamped her foot with vexation.

"Send him away," she said to George, and shook her clenched fists. "Frighten him Beat him. Fisticuff him!"

George did not know what the man had said to raise this storm, but he squared himself for the fray and advanced on the enemy.

"Look here—you clear out!" he said concisely.

The Vicomte put his hands behind his back and made some hasty remark.

You cannot hit a man who puts his hands behind his back.

"He says he do not fight with fisticuffs. Pah!" said the girl. "He is frightened but he does not go away. Make him to go. Fight him his own way."

George had a vague idea that you ought to do something with a glove. His gloves were on his hands, however, and so to save time he whisked out his handkerchief across the little man's face, and said painfully in French:

"Monsieur, je suis a votre service."

Mademoiselle clapped her hands and said, "Bravo! Aha!"

The little man looked venomous for an instant, and then shrugged his shoulders, and stuttered out something unintelligible.

"Oho?" mocked Mademoiselle with a sort of exultant lack of feeling. "He says they no longer make duels—that it is 'not done,' but really it is that he is frightened. He dares not to fight. Tell him that he is a coward; that he has the courage of a mouse."

George was just stirred up to say, after much inward translation 'Vous avez peur,' when the lift descended and the lift-boy stepped out.

Mademoiselle whispered to George, "I will see that it is well arranged," and got into the lift and went up. Both men looked at the dainty little disappearing feet, and then at each other.

As neither could see a dignified line of retreat, they stayed looking at each other until the lift again descended and the presence of the lift-boy mercyfully enabled them to go their separate ways.

Alone on the Plage George shook his flaxen head for the fiftieth time that day and wondered—first, why he should be fighting a duel for her; and, secondly, why he had never practised revolver-shooting, and had never learned to fence. Without arriving at any satisfactory solution of such questions he made his way to his old hotel to pay his bill. It seemed amazing that the same manager should be there after so many happenings.

He found that his bill had been paid, but not scrutinised, by a messenger from the Palais. He returned to the Palais and learned at the bureau that no account was to be presented to him. The clerk would not tell him by whose orders, but since he desired it would give him some idea of a day's expenses at the hotel, counting the hire of the motor-car, which was at his service so long as he should require it. George gasped when he heard the total. Then he did a little sum, changed his louis into notes, put them in an envelope, and found that he had about twenty-five francs left for the remainder of his holiday. Of course, that meant returning to England—and not seeing her again. In any case, perhaps . . . he wondered what did happen in French duels.

It took him quite a long time to write a letter of two lines to be delivered after he had left in the morning, if he did not see her that night. He did not. Her table in the restaurant was unoccupied. Somehow he thought it would be. It was a letter pushed, it seemed, under his door that gave him his orders of the morrow. It ran;

"If you please, at eight o'clock to-morrow morning be at the gap the next to where the cable station is one kilometre from the town west. It is all sand, and in the middle there is a big black rock like a toad."

That was all.

At eight o'clock the next morning George stood in the cove that was all sand and had in the centre a black rock that Fancy might have called a toad, and awaited his friends and his enemy. His blue eyes were looking out across the sea towards England, but the picture before them was no English picture. He had to bring his mind back with a jerk from a pearly white face lit with lustrous eyes and framed in jet black hair to the business at hand. What should one do in French duels? If pistols had been chosen, then it was not so difficult. One could fire up into the air. Yes, that is what he would do—fire up into the air. But suppose they chose swords? How should one use the thing? Sort of sweep it round or prod? And then, what would the other fellow be doing all the time?

His speculations were broken in on by a soft little satisfied laugh, and he turned and saw the pearly white face of his morning dream at his shoulder.

A flush had come to it, and there was a glow in her eyes and a smile on her lips.

"C'est fait! C'es fait!" she cried.

"What is?" asked George.

"Do you not understand it all?" she asked with real surprise. "See, there is no one here but ourselves."

George's heart leapt within him. Could it be true? Had she come here to be alone with him on the sand-dunes between sea and sky?

"I—I do not think that I do quite understand," he stammered. "—I—will you tell me what it all means?"

"From the very beginning?" "From the very beginning—If you will."

"Well, my father is the second richest chocolate maker in France. He is 'Chocolate Plon,'" she began; and it seemed a strange beginning "but that does not satisfy him. He is ver' snob, and ver' ambiti us. He does not wish always the commerce for him and for me. He wish to marry me to the Vicomte de Champeliere—but I do not wish."

"Why did not you refuse flatly?" asked George.

"In France, girls do not refuse their parents flatly about such affairs. Besides, my father, above all, is never to be refused flaty. I set about another way. I see you."

"Yes?" said George anxiously.

"I say to myself, 'He is the one to help me.' When my father is not looking, when Madame is not looking, m'sieu le Vicomte shall see there is someone in his path. It must be the Vicomte who goes away of his own will, otherwise my father he will not have it. If he sees I like you ver' well and he is a gentleman, he will go of himself. If he is not—and he is not—you shall frighten him away. He will never tell to my father nor to anyone why he shall have gone, because it will make him look fool, it will take away value if he think he shall try for another big *dot*. And so, you have frighten him away, and I am ver' grateful. Thank you ver' much."

So that was all! And George had begun to think that—But then, of course, that was absurd.

"Why did you choose me?" he asked after a pause.

"Because if I have chosen a Frenchman he will make love to me himself."

George turned away his hungry eyes.

"I see," he said.

"And you do not do that," she said, gazing reflectively out to sea.

George looked at the little hand beside him on the sand, and longed to seize it and to cover it with kisses. Then he saw that it held his letter unopened.

"Don't you read your letters?" he asked.

She shrugged her shoulders and opened it. One glance made her turn to him suddenly.

"You are going away?"

George nodded.

"There is just one question I want to ask you," he said at length. "Was it because you wish to marry some-one else that you wanted that fellow frightened away?"

Again she looked reflectively at the sea, and then turned to George with her head leaning towards her shoulder, and her eyes turned up to his.

But her answer did not come, for the sound of someone approaching made them look up, and they saw before them Monsieur Plon and the Walrus.

The big heavy man with the stern hard face said nothing until he was within a couple of yards of the waiting pair.

"And so you make love to my daughter?" he then said in a rasping voice to George.

George wrinkled his brow and answered thoughtfully as he looked at the girl:

"No ...I don't think so."

And the girl said thoughtfully too, "No, I don't think so."

"Pah?" said the parent. "You spend her money."

The girl held up the letter and the notes.

"Monsieur will not be my guests," she said. "He returns me all his money and goes back to England."

"If you do not make love to my daughter what do you do here?" asked the big man grimly.

"I came to fight a duel with the Vicomte de Champeliere," replied George.

"It is not true," said the big man.

"The Vicomte has left Trexville."

"Exactly," broke in the daughter.

"He has run away from fighting with monsieur."

"Hey?" grunted the father.

"Then you are some bully of a fencing master or an American 'gunman.'"

"I am English," said George, "and to tell you the truth, swords and pistols don't mean very much to me."

Monsieur Plon looked at George with some curiosity.

"Yet you were going to fight a duel with one of those things with the Vicomte! Why?"

"So that that man might show what he is like," broke in the girl. "Father, you would not have me marry a coward."

Her father took no notice of her interruption, but continued to look with his keen eyes at George.

"And you do not make love to my daughter?" he growled. "Well, it is evident that I take the place of my friend the Vicomte, and that I fight this duel with you. I tell you that when I shoot I do not miss. I hit always the ace in the card at twenty paces."

George did not notice that Mademoiselle's eyebrows went up with surprise.

"I am at your service," he said.

The big man pursed his lips in an odd manner. His daughter looked from one to the other piteously and cried out:

"Non, non; he must not fight! He does not know the sword and the pistol." And then as an afterthought, "No more do you, papa."

"Then," said the parent, "I must send for the chauffeur to give a thrashing to this insolent who interferes, who—who does not make love to my daughter."

George set his lips and clenched his fists.

"He'd jolly well better try," he said.

Monsieur Plon turned suddenly to his daughter.

"Tell the chauffeur to be ready—take us back to Trexville. No, do not trouble Monsieur with your adieux. They mean nothing to Monsieur. Go!".

When she had gone a few slow paces he asked George abruptly.

"What is your name, and what are you?

"George Hollis", replied George.

"I'm in Mincing Lane—with Sands and Picton."

"I know," said Monsieur Plon in a tone that might have meant a threat or anything, and walked away with his hands behind his back and his head down. The girl had turned, and her eyes and George's could not let each other go. Monsieur Plon looked up and waved to her to depart, and they and the Walrus went over the sand-dunes, leaving George alone.

At last George opened the letter which had followed him home. It said:

"If you please, my father would like to see you. I, too, perhaps. We shall be at the Berkeley Hotel in just two days."

LADIES' CORNER.

POPULARITY OF CHARMEUSE.

The variety of styles evolved by Dame Fashion during this season baffles description, writes a London lady correspondent. And, realising the truth of the doctrine that "it is our individuality that gives light and colour to our surroundings," the thoroughly charming woman avails herself of all opportunities offered her, and never allows herself or her belongings to become monotonous. There is nothing new under the sun, not even feminine fashions, which are really the very last things that are ever new. The cut of a sleeve or the set of a seam may whirl us back to the time of "Cynic Charles," or a motif of embroidery translate us to the days of Lippo Lippi and some wonderful fresco.

Neither is the condemnation now being hurled by some at the fashion of the day by any means new. "Good Master Philip Stubbes" in 1583 wrote an account—highly coloured with Puritanical feeling—against the excesses prevailing in his time Truly there is nothing new under the sun after all, and no matter what the mode of the moment, the woman of perfect and educated taste may always be relied upon to pass by what is unsuitable and to choose instead such styles as are best fitted to express her own individuality. Where this adhered to there would be no such thing as blind imitation and monotony for life means something different to each individual.

To come down to the needs of the moment, many delightful frocks were seen at Goodwood, though, of course, no grand toilets, such as were seen at Ascot, for instance. Charmeuse is very popular, and this is the material, of a soft black variety, chosen for fashioning the pretty frock described as follows. Two tiers of kilted charmeuse are used over an undraped skirt of the fabric. The belt, into which a bunch of pale pink silk roses is tucked, is of silver tissue, and the softly folded fichu of snow white tulle is caught together with a tiny bow of black velvet. The great art in fichu arrangement at the present moment is not to outline the waist too definitely.

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